

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.'S STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 40.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1838.

VOLUME 2.

Health Restored!

The distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewett, the celebrated Bonacott, 27 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the General Agent of this great modern medicine permission to refer to them through the public journals. Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr. S. H. and W. bespeak their genuine philanthropy.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewett, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with "Lumbar Abscess"—so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. Hewett's usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remained.

Another—A gentleman aged forty-five, pronounced by all who knew him, to be in a "confirmed consumption," was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

Dear Sir—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a confirmed consumption, pronounced past any relief and confined to his room; he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours, respectfully,

THOS. M. BENDER.

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

Dear Sir—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raised a great deal of matter, and who was affected with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear testimony to its good effect.

Yours, respectfully,

C. R. COMSTOCK.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

Dear Sir—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by theearer.

Yours, truly,

THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

This medicine may be procured of the Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN BRIESLER, Agent.

Quincy, June 9.

Boston Weekly Times.

ABOUT six months have now elapsed since the publication of this sheet was commenced; and though it was then considered an experiment, the result of which, owing to the great competition in the newspaper press, was very doubtful, yet so great has been the voluntary accession of names to the subscription list, that its continuance is now no longer a matter of doubt and uncertainty. The publisher has taken no pains heretofore, to force the claims of this paper before the people of New England. Indeed, it is as yet hardly known, away from its immediate vicinity, that such a paper exists. But believing as he does, that it is a publication destined, with proper exertion, to become popular throughout the country, he is induced to take this mode of calling public attention to it.

The Boston Weekly Times is a miscellaneous paper, made up of the reading matter published in the Boston Times (daily) for the entire week, and thus embracing a quantity of original articles and selections, well adapted, it is believed, to the taste of the great mass of readers. The Daily Times having nearly trebled the circulation of any daily paper ever published in New England, it is but fair to suppose that the weekly sheet will meet with a corresponding encouragement.

The Boston Weekly Times contains eight large quarto pages to each number, in fine type, thus embracing a quantity of reading matter selected to be found in a single newspaper sheet. A comprehensive price is charged, and occasional notices of the market—news of the results of all the general and local elections, together with a full compendium of the news of the day—police and other reports—popular tales, poetry, &c. &c.—form the outline of the plan upon which this paper is founded; and no parison politics will be permitted to interfere with its usefulness, and its general adaptation to the whole country.

The price is two dollars per annum in advance—Postmasters and others who will act as agents, and who actually collect and send the money in advance, can retain one fifth as their commission.

GEORGE ROBERTS, Publisher.

Boston, Sept. 1.

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc. etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which abound around the man of business or the traveller."

Troy Daily Whig.

"Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given an account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author."

Boston Galaxy.

"It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication."—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

"It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature."—*N. Y. Evening Star.*

"No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term."—*Boston Daily Times.*

"It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume."

N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

"Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve well as a traveling guide through the region of country embraced in his description."—*N. Y. Com. Adr.*

"The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman far more known as an accurate and ready limner of scenes and localities which come within his observation."—*Albany Argus.*

"The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting."—*London (Eng.) Times.*

Quincy, Oct. 7.

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PIC-TURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES, for one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 5.

Feathers.

FIVE GEESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.

We are a great unknown investigator, and our summer of

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

PROCLAMATION FOR THANKSGIVING.

WHEREAS, it has long been the established custom of the People of Massachusetts, toward the close of the Year, to unite in public expressions of Gratitude to that GRACIOUS BEING, by whom the earth is moved in its orbit through the Heavens, and the Seasons, each with its peculiar blessings, are brought forth in their order: I do hereby, with the advice and consent of the Council, appoint THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT as a day of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING and PRAISE; and I do earnestly recommend that it be kept according to the practice of our Forefathers, as a day set apart for solemn religious observance for liberal remembrance of the poor, and for the cultivation of kindly affections among kindred and friends.

The People of the Commonwealth are accordingly invited to assemble on that day, in their usual places of worship, and to unite in a heartfelt tribute of thanks to ALMIGHTY GOD, for his numberless mercies:—

Especially for that watchful Providence, which, amid a thousand causes of dissolution, has sustained the wonderful frame-work of our being:—

For that renewed exercise of creative power, which has again called forth, from the lifeless earth, the various productions of vegetable nature, appointed for the food of man; and for the abundance which during the past season has crowned the labors of the husbandman:—

For the absence of pestilential diseases, and the general prevalence of health throughout the country:—

For the preservation of peace with foreign nations, and the maintenance of order and quiet in our own community:—

For the prospect of returning prosperity in the various branches of active industry:—

For the continued enjoyment of the blessings of civil freedom, of constitutional government, and of equal laws impartially administered:—

For the increasing attention given to the great cause of Education:—

For the happy influence of benevolent efforts, made in the spirit of Christian Love, for the relief of every form of human want and suffering, the reformation of vice, and the moral improvement and elevation of the community:—

And above all, for the inestimable blessing of the GOSPEL OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOR JESUS CHRIST.

And while we offer our ascriptions of praise to the Author of Good for these and all his mercies,—which, notwithstanding our unworthiness, are daily vouchsafed to us—let our hearts be touched for the children of want. In no way can we so well show our thankfulness as by imitating, in our humble measure, the goodness of our Heavenly Father, and co-operating in the chosen work of divine Benevolence.

GIVEN at the Council Chamber at Boston, this, twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-third.

EDWARD EVERETT.

EDUCATION CONVENTION.

The annual Meeting of the NORFOLK COUNTY ASSOCIATION for the Improvement of Common Schools, was held in the Rev. Dr. Lamson's Meeting house in Dedham on Tuesday last at ten o'clock in the forenoon, pursuant to notice.

A Convention of the friends of Education in the County, had also been called, by a circular from the Secretary of the Board of Education, at the same time and place.

The Meeting in the absence of the Rev. Dr. Lamson, the President of the Association, having been called to order by Philo Sandford, Esq. one of its Vice Presidents, it was—

Voted, To proceed to business under the organization of the Norfolk County Association for the Improvement of Common Schools.

Voted, To choose a committee of three, upon nomination from the chair, to report a list of officers of the association for the year ensuing. Rev. Dr. Pierce, Hon. Thomas French, and Rev. Mr. Kimball, were nominated by the chair and chosen by the meeting.

Several questions relating to the best methods of teaching, reading and spelling in our Common Schools, were then discussed by the meeting, and many appropriate and instructive remarks elicited from the Secretary of the Board of Education, Rev. Dr. Pierce, Rev. Mr. Kimball, Hon. A. H. Everett, Samuel Pettes, Esq. Mr. Wm. H. Spear, Mr. Harrington, and Dr. S. B. Carpenter.

Upon the suggestion of the Secretary of the Board of Education,

Voted, To choose a Committee of one from each town to consider and report upon the expediency of having Lectures in every Town and Parish in the County upon the subject of Common School Education.

Chose I. Cleveland, Esq. of Dedham, Samuel Pettes, Esq. of Brookline, Mr. Dillaway of Roxbury, Dr. Spooner of Dorchester, Rev. Mr. Perkins of Braintree, Rev. Mr. Sanger of Dover, John Whitney, Esq. of Quincy, Hon. Thomas French of Canton, Rev. Mr. Kimball of Needham, Rev. Mr. Phipps of Cohasset, Ansel Capen, Esq. of Stoughton, Lemuel Humphrey, Esq. of Weymouth, Rev. Mr. Cozzens of Milton, Aaron Prescott, Esq. of Randolph, Hon. Joseph Hawes of Walpole, Rev. Mr. Pierce of Roxborough, Rev. Mr. Eastman of Sharon, Mr. Hinsdale Fisher of Medfield, Philo Sandford, Esq. of Wrentham, Dr. Amyot Hunting of Franklin, Hon. Warren Lovering of Wedway, and Hon. John C. Scamell of Bellingsham.

The Convention then adjourned till half-past two o'clock in the afternoon.

At half past two o'clock the convention met, and heard the Address of the Secretary of the Board of Education.

The Committee appointed to nominate a list of officers for the Association for the year ensuing, proposed the following gentlemen, who were unanimously chosen:—

Rev. DR. LAMSON of Dedham, President.

Samuel J. Gardiner, Esq. Roxbury,

Philo Sandford, Esq. Wrentham,

Benj. V. French, Esq. Braintree, Vice Presidents.

Rev. Lyman Matthews, Braintree,

Rev. Wm. Shaler, Brookline.

I. Cleveland, Esq. Dedham, Secretary.

Wm. H. Spear, of Roxbury, Treasurer.

The committee chosen to consider the expediency of having Lectures in each Town in the County—reported that they highly approved the object, and recommended that a committee of one member from each town in the County be chosen to carry the same into effect.

Voted, To accept the above report, and chose the Rev. Mr. White of Dedham, S. Pettes, Esq. of Brookline, Mr. Dillaway of Roxbury, Dr. Spooner of Dorchester, Rev. Mr. Perkins of Braintree, Rev. Mr. Sanger of Dover, John Whitney, Esq. of Quincy, Hon. Thomas French of Canton, Rev. Mr. Kimball of Needham, Rev. Mr. Phipps of Cohasset, Ansel Capen, Esq. of Stoughton, Lemuel Humphrey, Esq. of Weymouth, Rev. Mr. Cozzens of Milton, Aaron Prescott, Esq. of Randolph, Hon. Joseph Hawes of Walpole, Rev. Mr. Pierce of Roxborough, Rev. Mr. Eastman of Sharon, Mr. Hinsdale Fisher of Medfield, Philo Sandford, Esq. of Wrentham, Dr. Amyot Hunting of Franklin, Hon. Warren Lovering of Wedway, and Hon. John C. Scamell of Bellingsham.

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Resolved, That this association highly approve of the enterprise contemplated by the Secretary of the Board of Education of establishing a periodical devoted to the cause, and will cheerfully give it their support.

Resolved, That this association recommend to the several towns in the County, to authorize their respective School Committees to purchase a few standard works on the subject of Education and loan the same, in rotation to the teachers of the common schools in said towns.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association be presented to the Secretary of the Board of Education for his seasonable, appropriate and eloquent address.

Voted, That the Secretary of the Association be requested to furnish the Editors of the newspapers in the County with a copy of the proceedings of the meeting.

The Convention then adjourned without day.

I. CLEVELAND, Secretary.

KISSING GOES BY FAVOR.

A curious trial was recently held at Middlesex Sessions, in England.

Thomas Saverland, the prosecutor, stated that on the day after Christmas he was in the tap room where the defendant, Caroline Newton, and her sister, who had come from Birmingham were present. The latter jokingly observed that she had promised her sweet heart that no man should kiss her while absent. It being holiday time, Saverland considered this a challenge, and caught hold of her and kissed her. The young woman took it as a joke, but her sister, the defendant, said she would like as little of that kind of fun as he pleased. Saverland told her if she was angry, he would kiss her also: he then tried to do it, and they fell to the ground. On rising the woman struck him; he again tried to kiss her, and in the scuffle she bit off his nose, which she spit out of her mouth. The action was brought to recover damages for the loss of the nose. The defendant said he had no business to kiss her; if she wanted kissing she had a husband to kiss her, a better looking man than ever the prosecutor was. The jury, without hesitation acquitted her; and the chairman said, that if any man attempted to kiss a woman against her will, she had a right to bite off his nose if she had a fancy for so doing.

BEAUTIFUL COMPARISON.

As the snowdrop comes amid snow and sleet, appearing as the herald of the rose, so religion comes amid the blight of affliction, to remind us of a perpetual summer, where the bright sun never retires behind a wintry cloud.

HOME SKETCHES.

To the editor of the Patriot:

Exursion to Worcester—Western Railway—Cars—Passage—Tours on the Route—Description of Worcester—Blackstone Canal—American Antiquarian Society—Visit to the Insane Hospital—Convention.

Travellers purposing to take the Rail-way cars in any of the five directions from Boston, must obtain a ticket at the office of the *Depot*, be punctual on the spot at the minute of starting, get into the cars without ceremony, and wait patiently till they move. Without the strict observance of these little Preliminaries, disappointment may follow the eager hopes of a journey to or from home. In other words, you may be left behind, which is not the most pleasant sensation in the world for a person armed *capacie* and ready for a journey. Having conformed with the above necessary directions, on Wednesday, September twenty-six, at seven o'clock A. M. I left Boston in company with a goodly number of others in the Rail-way cars for Worcester;—and as I had never before been transported by steam on terra firma, my curiosity was more than ordinarily awakened. The Worcester Rail-Road Company was incorporated in January, 1831, with a capital of one million of dollars. The great work was commenced August 14, 1832. Its course is westerly and nearly rectilinear to Worcester. It is the direct route to Albany; and bids fair to be emphatically what its enterprising founders intended, the "Great Western Rail-way." For ere long, it will stretch itself to Vermont, New York and Upper Canada, and through the mountains and the valleys, the prairies and the mounds, the cities and villages of the mighty West open to the astonished view of the traveller, at the expense only of a few hours ride, from the waters of the Atlantic. All by the expansive powers of water. Wonderful invention of the genius of man; and still in its infancy is the power of the steam engine! What is it not destined to do in the affairs of men. But I am slipping from my subject. The Worcester Rail-way forty-four miles in length, is graded for two tracts, only one of which is completed. It passes through Brookline, Brighton, Newton, Weston, Needham, Natick, Farmingham, Hopkinton, Southborough, Westborough, Grafton and Millbury to Worcester. One track having been completed, it was opened with appropriate ceremonies July 6, 1833, since which time it has been in full operation, averaging three hundred passengers or six hundred dollars receipts daily. The passage is usually accomplished in two and a half hours from Boston to Worcester, and vice versa, including the delays made by stopping at ten different places. The stock of the corporation is at par if not higher, and yields an annual dividend equal to the best Bank Stock. The Cars are similar in appearance to omnibuses but larger. Each one can accommodate twenty-six passengers. The seats are at a convenient distance apart; similar to a black hair-cloth settee and can contain each two passengers. The whole of the interior is finished in good style. There are no windows in front or rear, but an uninterrupted row of four light windows, pervades the whole length of each side. The cars are sixteen feet long and eight feet wide. Cost one thousand dollars per car. In a glass gilt frame which hangs up in the back part of each, is the following admonitory mandate, "No Smoking allowed here,"—as wholesome a lesson and as worthy of observance as can be found in the same number of words in our vernacular tongue. For the use of tobacco is a deadly foe to human health and intellectual vigor, and is more to be deprecated at present than that bane to society Alcohol, because its effects are more insidious and the evil more general. It is a vampire to bodily sanity. Our flight was at the velocity of sixteen miles the hour. We saw but little of the country, and I was disappointed in not seeing a more fertile soil and better cultivated farms on the route than we possess in Norfolk county. The motion of the cars is regular and uniform; but our ears were continually assailed by the laborious accents and at times shrill notes of the steam Engine, from the escape of gas, as well as by the clattering of the iron wheels in their evolutions on the Rail. But I plainly observed that the combined noise of the whole, did not exclude slumber, (generally a necessary concomitant with stillness) from the eyes of many passengers. In about one hundred and sixty minutes from Boston, we entered the Heart of the Commonwealth, and were set down in the very centre of this beautiful village, amidst a throng of spectators, carriages and carts. I wandered through the streets of Worcester and could scarce believe, that in so few minutes, I could be transported at the distance of fifty miles from my own retired domicile near the banks of the Neponset.

[Concluded in our next paper.]

TEXAS AND ANTI-SLAVERY.

List of Petitions, Memorials and Remonstrances to the House of Representatives of the United States, from the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, at the first session of the 25th Congress, touching the abolition of Slavery and the Slave trade and against the annexation of Texas to the United States, presented by John Quincy Adams, to the House, and by a general order of the House laid on the table to be taken up at the second session of the same Congress.

N. B.—Some of these Petitions were signed by men and women promiscuously—some by men and women in separate columns—some only by men and others only by women. The names of the first signers to each Petition, men and women, are alphabetically given, and the number of signers to each petition, memorial or remonstrance against the annexation of Texas, with the place, County and State from which they respectively came. The number of signers to the anti-slavery Petitions are omitted. There were upon a general average about one hundred signers to each petition.

Against the annexation of Texas, it appears from this list, that there were presented by me to the House at the first session of the 25th Congress, one hundred and fifty petitions, signed by twelve thousand one hundred and forty six men, and one hundred and fifteen petitions, signed by nineteen thousand three hundred and forty-five women, forming a total of thirty one thousand four hundred and ninety one petitioners.

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

TEMPERANCE. At the meeting of the Quincy Temperance Society last Monday evening, the following gentlemen were chosen as the officers for the year ensuing—Charles A. Cummings, President; George Newcomb, Albert Pratt, Ambrose S. Brackett, Thomas Hardwick and Samuel Higgins, Vice Presidents; Geo. Baxter, Secretary and Treasurer.

INVITATION. Rev. John Nichols, recently of this place, has been invited by the Universalist Society in Claremont, N. H., to become their pastor, and we are informed that he has accepted.

SINGULAR PROPENSITY.—A girl at Southampton, England, has a singular propensity to eat her hair, and is kept closely cropped in consequence, to prevent her eating her own hair. Amongst other modes of gratifying her perverted taste, she picks the blankets of her bed and any similar substance that will afford a substitute.

IGNORANCE. By recent returns compiled with great accuracy, it appears, of those who were brought before the criminal tribunal of France in 1837, there were 5,646 unable to read and write. In London, it is stated that only one in twenty children received any education at all, and in some manufacturing districts, not one in thirty.

SOUR CIDER. A gill of mustard seed to a barrel of sour cider will return it to its sweetness, or prevent it turning sour if still in good order. A quarter of a pound of saltpetre to a barrel of cider will also preserve it from change, according to the Maine Farmer.

NOTICES. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered before the Quincy Lyceum, at the Town Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING next, (Oct. 11th), commencing at 7 o'clock, by Hon. Alexander H. Everett, of Roxbury.

Question for discussion.—Is the Seminole war of Florida and the driving away of the Indians of Georgia justifiable?

Hon. John Q. Adams has been requested to, and it is expected that he will, deliver a Lecture before the above mentioned Society, on Wednesday evening, the 17th instant.

By a vote of the members of Quincy Lyceum, on Wednesday evening last, no person can be admitted to the Lectures of that institution without season tickets. Such tickets may be obtained by calling upon the Secretary at the Hancock House, or by leaving names with either of the other Directors.

JONATHAN FRENCH, *Secretary.*

The Selectmen of Quincy are requested to meet at the School Room, in the West District, on MONDAY next, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

LEWIS BASS, *Chairman.*

An adjourned meeting of the Milton and Quincy Union Lyceum will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, (Oct. 9), at half past six o'clock, in the Hall in the rear of Mr. Josiah Babcock, Jr.'s Store.

Question for discussion.—Is War justifiable in the settlement of disputes between States and Nations?

W. HOBART, *Secretary.*

There will be a meeting of the Quincy Anti-Slavery Society on FRIDAY EVENING next, at a quarter before seven o'clock, at the Town Hall. Rev. Mr. Wise will address the meeting and give some interesting accounts of the plan of political action recommended at the late Young Men's Anti-Slavery Convention at Worcester. The public are invited to attend.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GEORGE BAXTER, *Secretary.*

The Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society will hold a semi-annual meeting at the Baptist Meeting-house in Hingham, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st of October, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Messrs Phelps and Garrison are expected to be present. Friends from towns out of the County are invited to attend.

T. P. RYDER, *Secretary.*

The democratic citizens of Quincy, one and all, are requested to meet at the Centre School Room, THIS EVENING, Oct. 6, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting a suitable number of Delegates to attend the County Convention to be held at Dedham on Tuesday, October 9th, and the transaction of other business.

By order of the Town Committee.

The Members of the Quincy Association, auxiliary to the Norfolk County Association for the improvement of Common Schools, are hereby reminded that their third quarterly meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, October 9th, at the Centre School Room, at 6 1/2 o'clock. Punctual attendance is desired.

CHARLES NEWCOMB, *Secretary.*

The Whigs in the several Towns in the County of Norfolk are respectfully requested to send Delegates to a Convention to be held on TUESDAY, the 23d of October instant, at Alder's Tavern in Dedham, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to nominate Candidates for the Senate in the next General Court, and to attend to such other business as the Whig cause may require.

By order of the County Committee,

S. G. GOÖDRICH, *Chairman.*

A Norfolk Democratic County Convention, will be held at the Phoenix Hotel in Dedham, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting suitable candidates for the Senate, and for other business. The usual number of delegates from each town in the county are invited.

By order of the County Committee.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 45. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the Garden, Orchard, or other improved land of another, without permission of the owner thereof, and with intent to cut, take, carry away, destroy or injure, the trees, grain, grass, hay, fruit or vegetables, there growing, or being, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than thirty days, or by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, and if any of the offences mentioned in this, or the Lord's Day, in disguise, or secretly in the night time, between sun setting and sun rising, the imprisonment shall not be less than five days, nor the fine less than five dollars.

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E. P. GREENLEAF,
LEMUEL BRACKETT,
CHARLES F. ADAMS.

List of Letters

Remaining at Post Office, Quincy, Oct. 1, 1838.

A	Amidon Maria Miss
B	Bartlett John
C	Connell Michael
D	Fuller Abram
E	Glover P. George
F	Graves Rebecca Mrs.
G	Gilmore P. George
H	Holmes W. James
I	Irvine John
J	Jordan Thomas
K	Kiely Nicholas
L	Leach F. Thomas
M	Morris Lorenzo
N	Pritchard Leonard
O	Rhodes Louisa Miss
P	Rowell Isaiah
Q	Senter Aaron
R	Shipley William
S	Woodman Asa 2
T	Wentworth Edwin

DANIEL FRENCH, *Postmaster.*

Quincy, Oct. 6.

New Books.

JUST received at the Quincy Bookstore—Fireside Education, by Peter Parley—Home Education, by Isaac Taylor—Young Man's Guide, eleventh edition, by William A. Alcott—Young Lady's Aid, by Rev. Jason Whitman—Homeward Bound, by the Author of the Spy, etc.—Outward Bound, by the Author of the Reefer, etc.

Quincy, Oct. 6.

3w

Found.

A BOAT was picked up adrift in Quincy Bay on the 4th inst. The owner can receive the same by paying charges on application at Quincy Point to WILLIAM H. PACKARD.

Quincy, Oct. 6.

if

At Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction, by order of the Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of November, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, the right of Nathaniel N. Hunt, deceased, late of Weymouth, in the following described Real Estate, formerly owned by Dr. Ebenezer Hunt, late of Weymouth, viz.—one seventh part of thirteenth acres of Woodland, and three acres of Fresh Meadow in Braintree; one eighth of an acre of Land, Stone Barn and Garden in Weymouth; one half of two Pecks on the floor in the Rev. Mr. Parkes' Mourning-house, Nos. 22 and 23, and one in the Gallery; one fourteenth part of fourteen acres of Wood, Mowing and Pasture Land in Braintree; eight acres of Pasture and four acres of Mowing Land in Weymouth—including the Widow's dower.

Also—The right of Richard A. Hunt, a minor, in the above described property.

All the remaining rights in the above described property.

Any further information may be had on application to Elias Richards. Conditions at sale.

JAMES WHITTEMORE, *Auct.*

Weymouth, Oct. 6.

5w

\$10 Reward.

AT a meeting of the Association for mutual protection, to prevent trespasses in Gardens, Fields, Orchards, Woodlands, etc., in the Town of Quincy, held on the evening of the first of October, the undersigned, having been appointed a committee to publish the laws of the Commonwealth relating to the same, and to offer a reward for the apprehension of offenders, hereby offer, in the name of said Association, the sum of **Ten Dollars reward**, to any person giving such information as may lead to the conviction and punishment of any person of persons offending against the laws protecting the gardens, fields, orchards, woodland, etc., belonging to members of this Association.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 42. Every person who shall wilfully and maliciously, or wantonly and without cause, cut down or destroy, or by girdling, lopping, or otherwise shall injure any fruit tree, or any other tree, not his own, standing or growing for shade, or ornament or other useful purpose, or shall maliciously or wantonly break the glass or any part of it, in any building not his own, or shall maliciously break down, injure, maim or deface, any fence belonging to, or enclosing lands not his own, or shall maliciously throw down or open any gate, bars or fence, and leave the same down or open, or shall maliciously and injuriously, sever from the freehold of another, any produce thereof, or any thing attached thereto, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 43. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by cutting down, or destroying any timber, or wood, standing or growing, on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, ore, gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, fruit or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn, standing, growing, or being on such land, or by carrying away from any wharf, or landing place, any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 45. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the Garden, Orchard, or other improved land of another, without permission of the owner thereof, and with intent to cut, take, carry away, destroy or injure, the trees, grain, grass, hay, fruit or vegetables, there growing, or being, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than thirty days, or by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, and if any of the offences mentioned in this, or the Lord's Day, in disguise, or secretly in the night time, between sun setting and sun rising, the imprisonment shall not be less than five days, nor the fine less than five dollars.

E. P. GREENLEAF,
LEMUEL BRACKETT,
CHARLES F. ADAMS.

Quincy, Oct. 6.

4w

Laban Pratt's Estate.

NORFOLK ss. Probate Office, September 29th, A.D. 1838. The administrator of the estate of

LABAN PRATT,

late of Weymouth, in said county, yeoman, deceased, having presented his account in his said capacity, for allowance and account of his services, etc.

Or, that said Administrator notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same, at a Court of Probate to be held at Roxbury, in said county, on the twentieth day of October, A. D. 1838, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, *Judge of Probate.*

October 6.

3w

DIED.

John Murray, son of Alpheus Spear, aged 15 months. Mary Frances, daughter of Mr. Daniel Young, aged 6 years.

New Ribands.

SUSANNA S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School House, takes this method to inform the public that she has just received a good assortment of new and fashionable Fall and Winter RIBANDS, a good assortment of Satin and Crepe Silks, gold and Black Silk, and various do. Silk Veils, Muffles, and Plaids for children, Widows' Veils and Cypress Handkerchiefs, and all other articles for mourning, Fancy and Straw Bonnets of all descriptions, Caps, Capes, Collars, etc, all of which she offers as low as goods of the same quality can be bought in Boston, and is now selling remnants of rich Silks, suitable for aprons, very cheap. Also, a lot of Garniture Ribands at reduced prices.

Good News. The crops in England are said to be very good, and bread stuff of all kinds is abundant. In this country there will be realized by the farmer more than a usual product of almost every necessary article of subsistence. There is therefore no possible cause for wicked speculations in any thing pertaining to the 'stuff of life.' Hay is worth from six to eight dollars in Maine, about the same in New Hampshire. Flour is at present rather above a reasonable price but meat and wheat come down—also corn and grain of all kinds. Let the people rejoice then, while unprincipled speculators mourn. Honesty and prudence will insure any man a good living, and a sufficient portion of this world's good.

WONDERFUL PILLS. The New York Spirit of the Times says they have pills in New York which if one is worn in each pocket will instantly give ease and elasticity to the tightest pantaloons. A like quantity will create an appetite in the most delicate stomach, or physic a horse. They will also be found to give a rich flavor to apple dumplings and a peculiar zest to pickled oysters; they will thicken soup, reduce corpulent persons, and are excellent bait for mouse traps. One pill dissolved in a bucket of water, will be found a perfect water proof lining for canal embankments; placed in steamboat boilers, they will effectively prevent their bursting, and greatly increase the speed of the boats.

Catlin's Indian Gallery.

THIS exhibition, in Faneuil Hall, will be open for a very few days longer. This immense collection contains several hundred portraits of Indian Chiefs, painted amongst the most savage and wildest Tribes in America, in their native Costumes.

Also—One hundred Landscapes of the beautiful Prairies of the Far West, views of their Villages, Buffalo Hunts, Religious Ceremonies, etc., an immense collection of their dresses, weapons, etc., etc., and a Crow Lodge of Wigwam, twenty-five feet high, brought from the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

Open during the day and evening. Admission 25 cents. 2w Boston, Sept. 29.

New Store.

THOMAS M. MARSH respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he shall open this day, and keep constantly on hand, at his place in Quincy, opposite Canal street, near Peacock's Meeting-house, a general assortment of CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, with a variety of other articles, which he intends to sell on the lowest terms for cash only.

By a constant attention to business and a desire to accommodate his customers, he hopes to merit a share of patronage.

Quincy, Sept. 29.

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against said firm are desired to present them, and those entitled to make payment, to Mr. John Hall, who is authorized to receive the same.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL, MATTHIAS BARTLETT, JASON CLAPP.

Quincy, if

Blacksmithing.

MATTHIAS BARTLETT (late Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) continues the business of Blacksmithing at his old stand, where he is

ANECDOTES.

Truss Manufactory.

SPECULATION. A vendor of West India Goods and Groceries, in a village in New Hampshire, had on hand a quantity of molasses which he intended to mix into the quart. A rival grocer, on his way down to eight cents the quart, said to our hero, "wished to afford it," but the shop would not give him nine, while his neighbor sold the sweetening at eight. Necessity is the mother of invention, and as a Yankee was never at fault in matter of "Dicker or trade," Jonathan hit upon the following expedient. He divided his molasses into two parts, and advertised, "As good molasses as can be bought at any store in New Hampshire, for eight cents. Also a very superior cast at ten." The superior article was readily and rapidly sold, while the eight cent commodity laid on hand. One half thus disposed of, Jonathan shifted his casks, and transposed the other half into a "superior" position, by which manoeuvre the whole was vended at ten cents.

ANOTHER LOAD. At a dinner table on board a steamboat, a gentleman, who carpentered, perceiving a lady who had not been served, inquired if she would be helped to some pig. She replied in the affirmative and he, accordingly, handed her the plate which he had reserved for himself. Her ladyship, feeling some pain, offended at so bountiful a service, observed, with protruded lips, loud enough to be heard all round, "I don't want a cart load!" The gentleman, in a moment, lost the object of contention of all around him, and, determining to sit upon her exceeding civility, watched her motions, and observed that she had despatched the contents of the plate with little ceremony. When this was accomplished, he cried out, "Madame, if you'll back your cart up this way, I'll give you another load!"

COST OF A WATCH. During the war of 1796, a small French watch went into a watchmaker's shop, and, handing out a small French watch, the watchmaker, demanded how much the repair would cost. The watchmaker, looking at it, said it would cost him more in repair than the original purchase. "Oh, that's all," said the sailor, "I will even give double the original cost, for I have a veneration for the watch." "What might you have given for it?" inquired the watchmaker. "Why," said Jack, twiching his trowsers, "I gave a French fellow a knock on the head for it, and if you'll repair it, I'll give you two."

GOD IS STRONG. James Knowles of Point Judith, in the last war, lived in an exposed situation near the ocean, and never went to bed without having his gun well charged by his side. One night there was a violent thunder gust which shook the house to its foundation. "Husband! husband!" screamed the wife, "get up! the British have landed, or day of judgment has come—I don't know which." "By gosh!" roared Knowles, springing from his bed and seizing his firelock in desperation, "I'm ready for either!"

DITTO. "What's the meaning of ditto, father?" inquired a lovesick green horn as he was hugging one blue Monday. "Ditto-ditto," muttered the old man, "why, hooby, here's one cabbage head and there's another—that's ditto." "That ditto—by hokey! dad, then I am done with Sal, as for I squeezed her hand for the last time about day break this morning, and hinted in pretty plain English that I should like to get married, she sighed and said ditto!"

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston.

Boston, Sept. 23. 31m

Matchless Sanative.

INVENTED BY L. OFFEN GOELICKE.

Translated from the German.

THE Matchless Sanative, invented by the immortal Louis Offen Goelicke, M. D., of Germany, Europe, is astonishing the world with its mighty victories over many fearful diseases, which have been pronounced incurable by physicians of every age, bearing the most valuable medicine, and the most unaccountable in its operations of any ever prepared by human hands; a medicine obtained equally from the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdoms, thus possessing a three fold power; a medicine of more value to mankind than the united treasures of our globe, and for which we have abundant cause to bless the benevolent hand of a kind Providence; a medicine which begins to be valued by physicians, who have heretofore opposed it, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many who had resigned to the grasp of the insatiable grave; a precious and powerful medicine, which has thoroughly filled the great vacuum in the materia medica, and thereby proved itself to be the conqueror of physicians.

From the Brunswick Advertiser.

One person in our village, who was considered by his physician to be in a Consumption, has taken the Sanative and is now well. Another person, subject to epileptic fits, has been greatly benefited by a short course of this medicine. There can be no question but this medicine has performed wonderful cures in a host of cases, and that it is worthy of general attention.

Dose of the Sanative for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; for infants, a quarter drop. The directions explain the method of taking these portions, and contain a history of the medicine and its distinguished inventor. Price, three and one third six dollars (\$2.50) per half ounce.

The above medicine is for sale by D. S. Rowland, General Agent, 188 Washington Street, Boston, where numerous letters, certifying to the good effects of the medicine, may be seen. It is also, for sale in this town at the subscriber's store.

JOHN BRIESLER, Sub-Agent.

Quincy, Jan. 27. 6m

Costiveness and Dyspepsia.

A NEW supply of the PERISTALTIC LOZENGES just received from the inventor and for sale by the authorized agent. This efficacious medicine has been proved in the abovementioned complaints, as evidence in the possession of the subscriber fully affirms.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 8. tf

Feathers! Feathers!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—cheap.

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Sept. 23. ly

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of that patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

He has worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without metal springs—these give relief in all cases of ruptures, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—but they can be easily made.

Also—Lever Truss; Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways;

Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spirals; Randal's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent, French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker Rock; Ivory Thread Pill; Hirsch's India Rubber Band, made in Philadelphia; Satin, double and single; also, Trusses for Children of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for the debilitated patient doomed to a pillar swallower to the end of his days. The inventor will send the public health and not desire it for money. As evidence of their good quality, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the *unassociated* opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your "Life Pills," and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptation to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

SAMUEL BOWLES.
Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Dr. John C. Warren.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that "flesh is heir to." I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a costive system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

FREEMAN HUNT.

New-York, April 4, 1837.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competitor of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beach. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

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THE Matchless Sanative, invented by the immortal Louis Offen Goelicke, M. D., of Germany, Europe, is astonishing the world with its mighty victories over many fearful diseases, which have been pronounced incurable by physicians of every age, bearing the most valuable medicine, and the most unaccountable in its operations of any ever prepared by human hands; a medicine obtained equally from the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdoms, thus possessing a three fold power; a medicine of more value to mankind than the united treasures of our globe, and for which we have abundant cause to bless the benevolent hand of a kind Providence; a medicine which begins to be valued by physicians, who have heretofore opposed it, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many who had resigned to the grasp of the insatiable grave; a precious and powerful medicine, which has thoroughly filled the great vacuum in the materia medica, and thereby proved itself to be the conqueror of physicians.

From the Brunswick Advertiser.

One person in our village, who was considered by his physician to be in a Consumption, has taken the Sanative and is now well. Another person, subject to epileptic fits, has been greatly benefited by a short course of this medicine. There can be no question but this medicine has performed wonderful cures in a host of cases, and that it is worthy of general attention.

Dose of the Sanative for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; for infants, a quarter drop. The directions explain the method of taking these portions, and contain a history of the medicine and its distinguished inventor. Price, three and one third six dollars (\$2.50) per half ounce.

The above medicine is for sale by D. S. Rowland, General Agent, 188 Washington Street, Boston, where numerous letters, certifying to the good effects of the medicine, may be seen. It is also, for sale in this town at the subscriber's store.

JOHN BRIESLER, Sub-Agent.

Quincy, Jan. 27. 6m

Costiveness and Dyspepsia.

A NEW supply of the PERISTALTIC LOZENGES just received from the inventor and for sale by the authorized agent. This efficacious medicine has been proved in the abovementioned complaints, as evidence in the possession of the subscriber fully affirms.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 8. tf

Feathers! Feathers!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—cheap.

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Sept. 23. ly

Quincy, May 5. tf

JOHN PAGE.

Quincy, May

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.'S STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 40.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1838.

VOLUME 2.

Health Restored!!

The distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewett, the celebrated Bonesetter, 237 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the General Agent of this great modern medicine permission to refer to them through the public journals. Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr. H. and W. bespeak their genuine piety.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewett, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with "Lambart Abscess"—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. Hewett's usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and recovered. One point was the cure of a case of "Cervical Neuralgia." Another—A gentleman aged forty-five, pronounced by all who knew him, to be in a "confirmed consumption," was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a confirmed consumption, pronounced past any relief and confined to his room—he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and implores the cure of the Sanative and to reward you. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours, respectfully, etc.

THOS. M. BENDER.

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raised a great deal of matter, and who was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear testimony to its good effect.

Yours, respectfully,

C. R. COMSTOCK.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours truly,

JOHN BRIESLER, Agent.

Quincy, June 9.

If

BOSTON WEEKLY TIMES.

A BOUT six months have now elapsed since the publication of this sheet was commenced; and though it was then considered an experiment, the result of which, owing to the great competition in the newspaper press, was very doubtful, yet so great has been the voluntary accession of names to the subscription list, that its continuance is now no longer a matter of doubt and uncertainty. The publisher has taken no pains heretofore to force the claims of this paper before the people of New England. Indeed, it is as yet hardly known, away from its immediate vicinity, that such a publication exists. But believing as he does, that it is a publication destined, with proper exertion, to become popular throughout the country, he is induced to take the mode of calling attention to it.

The Boston Weekly Times is a miscellaneous paper, made up of the reading matter published in the Boston Times (daily) for the entire week, and thus embracing a quantity of original articles and anecdotes, well adapted, it is believed, to the taste of the great mass of readers. The Daily Times having now laid aside the publication of any daily paper ever published in New England, it is but fair to suppose, that the weekly sheet will meet with a corresponding encouragement.

The Boston Weekly Times contains eight large quarto pages to each number, in fine type—thus embracing a quantity of reading matter seldom to be found in a single newspaper sheet. A comprehensive price current, and occasional notices of the latest, together with a full compendium of the news of the day—police and other reports—popular tales, poetry, &c. &c.—form the outline of the plan upon which this paper is conducted; and no portion of it will be permitted to interfere with its usefulness, and its general adaptation to the whole public.

The price is TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Postmasters and others who will set as agents, and who actually collect and send the money in advance, can retain one fifth as their commission.

GEORGE ROBERTS, Publisher.

Boston, Sept. 1.

If

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller."—*Troy Daily Whig*.

"Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author."—*Boston Galaxy*.

"It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication."—*N. Y. Daily Times*.

"It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature."—*N. Y. Evening Star*.

"No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term."—*Boston Daily Times*.

"It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume."—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*.

"Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description."—*N. Y. Com. Adr.*

"The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready writer."—*Albany Argus*.

"The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting."—*London (Eng.) Times*.

Quincy, Oct. 7.

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 5.

If

Feathers.

LIVE GEESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for

sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

If

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrearages; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time of the printing office.

Advertisers conspicuously and correctly inserted, must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

10 Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS. If

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSEPH BABCOCK, JR.	Quincy Railway.
CHARLES BRECK,	Milton.
ORIN P. BACON,	Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,	Weymouth.
WILLIAM HARRINGTON,	East Weymouth.
JAMES L. BAKER,	Hingham.
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CHARLES LEFAVOUR,	Salem.
N. B. OSBORNE,	New York City.
FREEMAN HUNT,	141, Nassau St.

MISCELLANY.

THE WIDOW'S FOOT.

Yes, dear reader, and if you have been in love, so have I; and we both know either the sentiment, or bliss, or rapture, or 'that swelling epilogue' of the imperial theme—the ineffable steeping of the soul in the very honey-dew of happiness.

The shades of love are as different, as numerous, and some of them as fleeting too, as those of light. We have hinted at a few of the tarrying places that adorn the pathway of the little archer. Some enter one, as for instance the grove of sentiment, and there forever remain; while others quickly pass thence through the bower of bliss, and the enchanted vale of rapture, into the very heaven of entire, perfect almost to bursting happiness. It is not to be inferred that any of these must of necessity be the portal to the other. As in a rushing inundating tide, one will be seized at the very source of the rapid stream, and forthwith deposited, with chance of egress, in some little eddy, where he will constantly pursue his monotonous round—another will be borne along the length of waters in its violent course; while a third is caught up at the very mouth, and at once precipitated into the limitless ocean; thus, with love, one will never get farther than the sentiment, another plunges at once into the sea of intoxicating bliss. But to my 'owre true tale.'

On a bright morning of the loveliest May I over saw, I was walking forth, wooing the soft breezes of the gentle air, dancing in my very heart to the rich music of the sweet little choristers of the woods; in fine, yielding myself up to the thousand fold delights that charm the soul of him who adores that good old dame Nature, when, as on this lovely morn, she seemed to celebrate her natal day. Emerging from a delicious grove, I came upon a plain as level as greenward could be, and fragrant with the aromatic breath of the wild rose, the honey suckle, and the woodbine. A stranger to the vicinity, I know but little of its story. Evident tokens of a disposition to reduce to more regular culture, this wild little Eden were however manifested. At the end of the flowery waste appeared a beautiful cottage, towards which I listlessly strayed. Stopping for a moment to contemplate the sweet, still spot around; as gentle, as calm, as free, as if dedicated to nature by some devoted priest; I heard a sharp shriek, and a stifled cry near me, and was just in time to pull from a rosebush, a bright-eyed little seraph of about three or four years old. She had fallen among the thorns of the rose, and though I could have moralized upon the early mishap of the little maiden, in thus finding piercing thorns where she sought to gather luxuriant flower, I conceived that I should be better employed in seeking the attendant from whom the graceful little fairy had evidently strayed. When the first shock of fright from her fall and surprise at being in the arms of a stranger were over, she lisped out that she had walked thither with her mother. Do you believe in presentations, reader? I do; but no matter. I left the child in pain, and I must find her mother.

Turning the sharp angle of one of the walks, I saw before me the only being who could have been the mother of a child so lovely. Awkwardly enough, I presented the little innocent to her, and in relating to her the accident that had happened, drew the fair lady into conversation; and thus formed pretty much that sort of acquaintance which one will frequently strike up in a stage coach or steamboat. But as I gazed upon that brilliant face and drank in the sounds of that magic voice, dear reader, I felt my time had come. There was a tingling in the pulses of my veins, which told but too truly that the electric beam of love was coursing through the channels of my life. If thou be a wife, thought I, I am undone. That child—she must be married; no, no! she may be a widow. And upon that may be, I hung a fabric of hopes as high as tall Olympus. We parted, and I looked upon that lovely form till it passed beyond my view, with the same feelings that fill the breast of the Persian as he gazes on his departing God—the sun.

Returning to the little village in which I had taken up my abode, I was eager in my inquiries after the lady whom I met. Sympathize with me—she was a widow. I know not why it is, but I had felt that if I ever lost my heart, it would be to one of that interesting class of ladies. And my prophetic soul had truly predicted. Here I was in love—deeply, devotedly.

Advancing to the encounter of yesterday, and were soon acquainted. My visits were repeated every day, while he was walking in the fields, at a distance from any human habitation, an eagle, which had carried off a tortoise in his talons, but could not disengage the meat from the shell, perceived the bald head of the poet, and probably taking it for a rock, let the tortoise fall upon it from a great height. But Eschylus had the worst of it—for his skull was fractured, and he died on the spot.

The Duke of Athol, uncle of James I. of Scotland, had been assured by a pretender to the occult sciences, that he would live to be a King—and would be crowned publicly in presence of a large assembly of the people. He put faith in this prediction, and to hasten the fulfilment of the prophecy, caused his nephew to be assassinated. But he paid the penalty of his crime—and was led to execution, in one of the public squares of Edinburgh. He was taunted and reviled by the populace—who placed on his head an iron crown on which was inscribed 'The King of Traitors.'

The fate of Eschylus, the Greek tragedian, is well known. It had been predicted that he would be killed by the falling of a house. One day, while he was walking in the fields, at a distance from any human habitation, an eagle, which had carried off a tortoise in his talons, but could not disengage the meat from the shell, perceived the bald head of the poet, and probably taking it for a rock, let the tortoise fall upon it from a great height. But Eschylus had the worst of it—for his skull was fractured, and he died on the spot.

An Astrologer at the Court of Lewis XI. of France, predicted an afflicting event which came to pass. The king sent for the sage, having previously ordered his satellites to be prepared at a given signal to seize him and throw him out of the window. The king said to him on his entrance, 'You, who pretend to lift the veil of futurity, can you foretell the exact hour of your own death?' 'No, Sir,' said the wary Astrologer, with admirable presence of mind suspecting the design of the tyrant, 'I only know that I shall die exactly three days before your Majesty!' The king was thunderstruck at this answer, and refrained from giving the signal. Sir Walter Scott has very ingeniously interwoven this anecdote into the plot of Quenton Durward.

Every woman has some assailable point; I had nearly said a blind side, for which idea I ask pardon, never intending to offend any lady in thought, word or deed;) there is some key which will unlock the heart of the most obdurate.

This key I certainly had not found. If I praised the waving curl of her gorgeous hair, she shook them back from her noble brow, the dome of lofty thought, and smiled, pleasantly but languidly. If I looked my admiration into those darkly, deeply, beautiful blue eyes, they sparkled with a softened ray of satisfaction, but it soon passed away; if I averred (and 'twas true,) that her complexion was what Sir Joshua Reynolds meant, when he told his pupils to think of a pearl and a peach, she would let some slight sign of gratification escape, and straight was cold again. Whatever I praised, 'twould please her, but I had not yet succeeded in bringing to her cheek that long, deep, thrilling glow, which tells you, have hit upon the true object of woman's highest pride.

Accident, however, soon was commissioned to reveal to me that peculiar chord of vanity, by touching which, I hoped to make the widow's heart vibrate in unison with my own. On a still, quiet Sunday, we were proceeding to hear service in a church some few miles distant. I accompanied, on horseback, the carriage which conveyed the mistress of my affections. While riding soberly along, the negligence of the driver upset the coach, and to my great distress I saw it fall. It however fell gently, and on looking at it, all that could be seen of the lady was a beautiful little foot, cutting the pigeon-wing, and protruding through the uppermost window, which was open, with the energy and rapidity of a one-legged Vestris. I hastened to the coach, and, with the aid of the stupid driver raised it from the ground; which movement enabled the lovely occupant to extricate and compose herself. Too much flustered to proceed, we returned home. I described the predicament in which she was placed, and I spoke of the Mat-like beauty of that twinkling foot, I saw that I had at length discovered the appendage of her personal beauty which was most her pride. Often did I speak of it; and often 'did beguile her' of a warm and winning smile. Seated together again in that gay garden, on the evening of this memorable day, I fell upon my knees, and cried, 'Sultana of my soul—empress of my love—I swear by the kiss I now imprint upon this snow-white vesture of your magic foot, never to rise till you reward' my love.' She rose, she tottered—I caught her to my breast, and the exchange of hearts was fervently sealed. I just escaped being a rusty musty, fusty old bachelor by a foot.'

I pressed for the wedding in ten days; 't is impossible.' 'My love,' said I, 'with a foot like yours, you might like the great Pitt, absolutely tread on impossibilities!' We were married on the tenth day.

And now she sits before me, the same bright creation of beauty and of mind, that won my heart's best love. See, she has just taken a fancy to know what I am writing; and mark how like a skilful general, I make a division in my favor, by accidentally spilling the contents of the inkstand on the new slip of our eldest boy who is amusing himself by all the monkey antics of a young gentleman of his years. His anxious mother hurries him off, as I do this hasty story; and if it provokes a laugh from you, dear reader' twill almost compensate me for the half formed frown with which my gentle wife will receive this history of our love.

Reader, the best *footing* in life is that of the happily married man. I speak from experience for our blessed union in no wise resembles the sad pairing of hands not hearts which we sometimes see, and which reminds us of the horrid tortures of the tyrant Mezenius, who was accustomed to unite, with strong cords, the living and the dead.

ASTROLOGY.

A celebrated writer, treating on this subject, said it was remarkable that among the many predictions which have been made from time to time, so few of them have been verified.

History, however, records many instances where the predictions of astrologers have been fulfilled. In the present age, when such events occur, they are merely considered remarkable coincidences.

The Duke of Athol, uncle of James I. of Scotland, had been assured by a pretender to the occult sciences, that he would live to be a King—and would be crowned publicly in presence of a large assembly of the people. He put faith in this prediction, and to hasten the fulfilment of the prophecy, caused his nephew to be assassinated.

North Carolina has a fund of \$70,000 designed for common schools.

South Carolina appropriates \$44,000 annually to free schools.

Georgia has a fund of \$500,000, and more than 700 common schools.

Delaware has a school fund of \$70,000.

Alabama—A citizen of the United States, one year in the State, and three month's residence in the County where he offers his vote.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

meets us in every walk—in the manifold and wonderful works of the Creator—cultivate the mind. In fine, if you would prosper in your business, in your family, and in society, cultivate the mind.

But knowledge is not always wisdom; and therefore, be scrupulous in regard to your studies, as you are in regard to the seed which you deposit in the soil. You will reap whatever you sow; and the mind is liable to be cumbered with weeds as in the soil. Read, therefore, whatever tends to instruct you in your business, to establish in your good habits, and to fit you for the responsible duties of life. Acquaint yourselves with the inventions and improvement of modern art. Make yourselves acquainted with the general facts of science, with the wondrous laws which the Almighty governs all around us; and with the endless illustrations of these laws, in the world and in all its parts. The facts of natural history will afford abundant matter for agreeable and useful knowledge. The plants, the minerals, the soils of our country and of other countries; the changes of the season; the make and composition of all that surrounds you, duly observed, and made the subject of reading, and conversation, of reflection, will at once store your mind, and raise your ideas to the wisdom and goodness of Him, who, it will soon be perceived, has made all things "by number, weight and measure." The study of your own frame, your bodily make and constitution, may be made an object at once of interest, instruction and benefit. Early may you be brought to perceive, in the very constitution of your bodies, much of your duty enjoined by Him who formed you such as you are. Temperance, self-government, moderation, avoidance of all abuse of the body, are written in the very make of the body itself. And it will hence plainly appear, that when our Maker says, abstain from all intemperance, from all impurity, he does but say, "Do thyself no harm." Who aims at excellence will be above mediocrity; who aims at mediocrity will fall short of it—"Cultivator."

DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

To THE ELECTORS OF NORFOLK COUNTY:

Fellow Citizens:—In addressing you, agreeably to usage, upon the approach of the annual elections we are most happy to be able to congratulate you upon the favorable change that has occurred in the condition of the country since the last year. At that time, the banks refused payment of their notes: credit was extin-
guished and ruin extended their ravages widely through the commercial world:—our manufac-
tories suspended or restricted their operations;—workmen remained without employment and their families too often without comfortable subsistence; in short, a general gloom pervaded the whole community.

This distress was the natural result of the previous unbounded indulgence in extravagant speculation:—it was the effect of "overtrading by overbanking." The natural and only proper remedy was to "bank less and trade less." But the people were taught by ambitious and unscrupulous politicians to attribute their sufferings to the mal-administration of the General Government and to believe that the only remedy for them was to be found in the establishment of a National Bank. Under the pressure of want and embarrassment the people for a time gave too much of their attention to this delusive tale, and evinced by their votes that they no longer reposed full confidence in the public servants whom only a few months before they had elevated, by their own free choice to the highest seats of honor and trust.

This unhappy state of things prevailed at the period of the last annual elections and through the following winter which was literally the "winter of our discontent." We congratulate you, fellow citizens, that it has already been succeeded by a genial spring. A few months only have elapsed, and all these gloomy appearances have suddenly vanished. The banks have resumed payment; business has revived in all its branches; our ports are again crowded with ships; the manufactories are once more in full activity; industry finds its usual steady occupation and ample reward. An uncommonly favorable season has added the last finish to this delightful scene of restored prosperity. With the revival of business and the return of prosperity the confidence of the people in their chosen servants has also returned. Perceiving that the distress which they had been taught to attribute to the policy of the government and the want of a national bank has been removed with almost magical rapidity without a change in the policy of government and without the establishment of a national bank, they of course, become aware that they have been deceived and return with augmented zeal to their former love. Alabama gave the example. The states in the far North-west, where the pressure from the disorders of the currency is supposed to have been the greatest, have also been the first to feel the impulse of reviving credit:—and the recent glorious success of the democratic cause in Maine,—while it strikes dismay into the hearts of our opponents,—demonstrates to the least observing that the return of public feeling which had previously been seen in other quarters, pervades the whole union and insures its redemption from the threatened dominion of a corrupt monied aristocracy. If the pregnant indications to which we have alluded left any doubt upon this subject, it would be removed by the still more recent returns from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Connecticut. These are the certain harbingers of the grand and decisive triumph that awaits us in the Empire State.

If then, fellow citizens, you inquire of us as individuals delegated by yourselves to observe and make report upon the signs of the times, what are now the prospects for the future; if you say to us in scripture language *Watchmen!* what of the night?—we reply: The night has

past and the morning has already come. It flames upon us from the gates of the East and the whole heaven is glowing, blushing, burning with its radiant splendor. It is a morning full of hope and high promise for the friends of liberty: the morning of a new day in which our young and generous democracy, chastened, purified, invigorated, instructed, warned by the its late severe lessons in the school of adversity, will go forth, doubly armed for the future, on its long career of glory.

The return of prosperity, which has brought with it this return of confidence in the government, is itself mainly owing to the vigorous reaction, which naturally takes place in every well constituted system on the removal of a temporary pressure—where the springs of life are still unbroken. But the process of recovery has been greatly aided by the firmness of the Administration, and the people are bound in justice and gratitude to admit the fact: During the gloomy period of suspended payments and disordered currency, the President performed the office of the *GOOD GENIUS* of the country. Unshaken by the open clamor of a desperate and reckless opposition,—unswayed by the persuasions of false or timid friends,—undismayed by repeated reverses following each other in rapid succession throughout the Union:—calm as a summer's morning amid the wild uproar of the political elements.—Mr. Van Buren adhered with unhesitating firmness to the true principle and left the decision to the sober second thought of the people.' The message at the opening of the extra session of Congress is a monument at once of political sagacity and of moral courage tempered by good sense and good temper. It is not excelled in correctness of thought and elevation of sentiment by any document on the records of the country. How delightful the reflection that the confidence of the President has been so fully and early justified! That the People have recovered so rapidly from the errors engendered by disastrous times! What a fine demonstration of the truth of the democratic theory is afforded by this auspicious result! With what triumphant logic it refutes the calumnies of prejudiced foreigners and proves that the wise and good men who founded our institutions on love to God and faith in the People were not mistaken!

If the country has been aided in her progress towards renewed prosperity by the firmness and sagacity of the General Government, she has been compelled to encounter the most strenuous opposition,—in a quarter where such opposition was least to be expected,—from an institution which claims as its peculiar province and function to sustain the soundness of the currency. Aware that the revival of business which must follow the resumption of specie payments would restore the confidence of the people in the government, and prevent the re-charter of the Bank of the United States, the Pennsylvania institution which deceptively assumes that name has labored with untiring industry and desperate perseverance to prevent resumption and perpetuate the distress of the people. If the President has been during this period of embarrassment the good genius of the country, the Pennsylvania bank has acted not less distinctly and emphatically the part of its *EVIL GENIUS*—discouraging the natural and honorable efforts of the other banks to discharge their obligations; confirming the tendencies of the timid and dishonest to continue the suspension; suggesting false and sophistical excuses for unnecessary delay and exercising its immense influence in every possible form to effect that object;—for a time, we regret to say, with too much success. At the first Convention of the banks at New York in the autumn of last year, the Pennsylvania bank succeeded in preventing the fixing of a day for resumption. At the second Convention in April last, it succeeded in deferring the period until after the autumnal elections of the present year. When the time arrived which had been fixed by law for resumption by the banks of the State of New York, the Pennsylvania institution urged upon the Legislature, publicly and privately, the expediency of further delay. After the New York banks had resumed, it labored to prevent the other banks from following this noble example; and it was not till the very last moment, when the indignant demand of public opinion had finally been made imperative by an official injunction from the Governor of the State, that this pretended Regulator of the currency of the country would cease from urging others not to pay their debts and provide for the discharge of its own.

We should hesitate, fellow citizens, in attributing to the Pennsylvania bank a policy so perverse and odious were there any doubt about the correctness of the charge. But through the whole of these proceedings the Bank itself has made no secret of its objects or its motives. In various public proclamations it distinctly avowed the determination to overturn the administration and dissuaded the other banks from resuming payment for the reason that resumption by restoring the prosperity of the country would at the same time strengthen the Government; thus avowedly sacrificing the welfare and happiness of the community to the selfish desire of perpetuating its own soul-less existence. It is painful to reflect that in a christian country any respectable institution should have deliberately adopted such a policy. The open avowal of it is believed to be without example.

After such unequivocal demonstrations of the dangerous character and malignant influence of the Bank it is extraordinary that any one should wish to continue its activity and if it relied for support merely on its own merits it would probably have very few advocates. But it has suited the policy of large and powerful party, organized originally for other purposes, to sustain the bank in all its pretensions and to make its continued existence the leading question in the political affairs of the Union. The Independent Treasury Bill was opposed in

Congress, ostensibly on various pretences, but really for no other reason than because it was a substitute for a National Bank. The State Bank Deposite System was supported by the opposition because it was an excellent *Half-way house* on the road to a National Bank. Finally the distinguished Senator upon whom the opposition will probably rally at the next election as their candidate for the Presidential chair, in unfolding with his characteristic openness, his plan of campaign, at the close of the last session of Congress, proclaimed the re-charter of the Bank as the principal object of his efforts and even took pains to specify under what precise form and features he should desire to revive that exploded institution.

Singular therefore as it may appear, after such demonstrations as have recently been given of the operation of a National Bank, it is nevertheless true that the only important question now at issue between the parties that divide the country,—the only one of a general character to be decided at the election for which you are now making preparation—is that of *Bank or No Bank*. And it is worthy of remark that as the present parties are substantially the same with those that existed at the outset of the Government, half a century ago, so the question which now separates them, is the one which then for the first time brought their differences into open view. *Bank or No Bank* was the first practical question which divided the counsels of Jefferson and Hamilton. *Bank or No Bank* is the question upon which Democracy and Federalism, after the lapse of fifty years, are still at issue. Upon the manner in which it is decided will depend not merely the triumph of parties but the future character of the government.

On the merits of this question, which has been for so long a time and in so many varied forms the subject of public discussion, it cannot be necessary, fellow citizens, to trouble you on this occasion with a formal disquisition. The recent conduct of the bank in attempting to prevent the resumption of payments, and the return of public prosperity, is itself a sufficient and decisive argument against its continuance. If others of a similar kind were wanting they might be found in a review of the proceedings of this institution from the time when the question of its re-charter came under consideration, till the present day. We should see the Bank distributing loans to the amount of nearly THREE MILLIONS of dollars among the members of Congress while the question of its recharter was before that body, and attempting at the same time to intimidate the President into an approval of the bill by bringing on the subject before the period of his own re-election. Foiled in both these attempts by the firmness of the veteran Hero of New Orleans, we should next see it obtaining by surprise, under a deceptive name and probably by indirect means, a new charter from the State of Pennsylvania. Having by this charter secured possession, as trustee, of the notes of the former bank, we should see it reissuing them under circumstances which have been declared by the government of the United States to constitute a criminal offense punishable by fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary. When called on to justify this extraordinary course of conduct at the bar of public opinion, we should have seen the institution, through its principal newspaper organs, assigning as one of its motives, the desire

TO SHOW ITS CONTEMPT FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

Facts like these, exhibit far more clearly than any general reasoning the character and tendencies of a great monied monopoly of this description. In speaking with severity of the proceedings of this institution, it is not our intention to implicate to the same extent the personal character of the individuals concerned in its management. It is known that the acts of collective bodies are often such as no individual among the persons composing them would imitate in his own private conduct. It may well be doubted whether any director of the United States Bank who had a claim to carry through Congress would, even if he had the means, consider it proper to distribute millions on millions in loans among the members while the question was under consideration. Admitting then that the private character of the persons concerned in the management of the Bank is as high and pure as their friends represent it to be the fact only shows in a still clearer light the dangerous tendencies of an institution which can thus pervert the upright course of individual action and render the best and purest men in the community the agents in a system of almost unexamined corruption.

But independently of any arguments against the re-charter of a National Bank deduced from the experience we have had of the conduct of the last, there is something in the nature of the institution itself entirely at variance with the principles and spirit of a democratic government. The purpose for which a Bank is instituted is to regulate—that is—to control the currency of the country. But the control of the currency is one of the important portions of the sovereignty:—more important in the present state of society than the power of making war and peace, or of raising money by taxation. Is it consistent with the theory of a democratic government that this tremendous power should be committed to a monied corporation under the direction of a few persons elected by the merchants of the great cities and in no way responsible to the people? Would not such an institution, entrusted with so important a branch of the sovereignty, if permitted to exist in a democratic country, gradually draw to itself all the other branches and become to all intents and purposes the actual government?

Remark too the inconsistency of the advocates of the Bank. Mr. Webster tells us that it is the duty of the Government to regulate the currency and advises as the best means of effecting this purpose the establishment of a

Bank. But if this Regulator be so constituted as to fall naturally under the control of the government it then becomes a government or Treasury Bank, and is by general acknowledgment, inadmissible. If on the other hand, it be constituted as a National Bank in the ordinary sense of the term it is beyond the control alike of the people and their representatives,—defies investigation,—closes its doors against the Committees of Congress and publicly avows as a motive of action its wish to show its contempt for the government. If the currency be regulated by a National Bank it is not regulated by the government: and if it be, as Mr. Webster says, the duty of the government to regulate the currency, it is for that very reason its duty not to establish a National Bank.

As an offset to all these dangers and inconveniences resulting from the establishment of a National Bank, what are the supposed advantages of such an institution as stated by its advocates? To regulate exchanges; to regulate the currency;—as if the exchanges and the currency were not competent to regulate themselves;—as if they could possibly be regulated in any other way than by the ordinary operations of the laws of trade. If there be any one principle in political economy which experience has placed beyond dispute it is the inexpediency and impossibility of undertaking to regulate prices by law. Were it now intended to revive this exploded idea, exchange is the last article to which it would naturally be applied since it is the one of which the price is best settled by the laws of trade. Exchange is an order for the payment of money in another place and can never bear a higher premium than the cost of transmitting the amount in specie. Why not rather attempt to regulate the prices of grain or cotton—articles of far more importance and subject to frequent and disastrous fluctuations in value? But the thing, were it expedient, is in either and in all cases, utterly impossible. It is said that the Emperor Augustus at the height of his power attempted in vain to introduce a new word into the Latin Language; nor could he or any other sovereign, however despotic his authority, elevate or depress the price of any article in the public market by a single cent.

To regulate the currency is equally beyond the power of law. The currency in the only proper and legal sense of the term, as Mr. Webster justly remarked some ten years ago, is the current coin of the country. The government, as matter of public convenience, is authorized and required by the constitution and laws to determine the forms, names and composition of the current coins. To regulate their value is beyond its ability, nor can it keep in circulation for a moment a coin which is not stamped in conformity to the law, which, in this particular, is paramount to every other, that of trade. But if the government be unable to regulate by law the value of the coins which it is authorized to issue, how idle is it to think of regulating the value of the promissory notes of banks and individuals which does not even fall under the operation of any general law of trade and depends entirely in each particular case upon the fact of the solvency or insolvency of the promising party?

But the great argument in favor of a National Bank has been for the past year, the absolute necessity of such an institution as the only possible instrument in effecting a resumption of specie payments by the State Banks. The triumphant success with which the banks have resumed, not only without the aid of such an institution, but in spite of the determined and persevering efforts of the *quasi National Bank* of Pennsylvania to prevent them, sufficiently illustrates the force of this consideration and will set the question of a Bank at rest for many years to come.

The plan of an Independent Treasury which the President has recommended as a substitute for the agency of banks in the financial concerns of the government, is liable to no well founded objection. None has been made to it over the pretences which have served as substitutes for argument have been throughout the most frivolous character. Instead of increasing the influence of the executive department of the government as has been represented, it is apparent that it diminishes it. The objection that it supplies one currency for the people and another for the government supposes the perpetual insolvency of the banks, and though made by their advocates, is not very honorable to their character. In ordinary times the notes of the banks are equal to specie. The effect of the Independent Treasury law would be to insure the safety of the public funds and sustain the credit of the government at times when the banks declare themselves insolvent. That it is the duty and policy of a government to entrust the management of its funds to agents under its own control and not to those over whom it has no authority and who are not responsible to it, is a proposition too apparent to admit of question. An individual who should conduct his affairs on any other principle would subject himself to the charge of insanity and it cannot be doubted, that when the delusion created by the embarrassment of the times shall have passed away, the plan of an independent treasury will receive the almost unanimous approbation of the American people. The connection of bank and state has been justly represented by a high financial authority, as beneficial to neither party and injurious to both. Their separation will be regarded hereafter, as the era of a great improvement in the administration of the public finances.

In recommending the plan of an Independent Treasury, and at the same time suggesting the expediency of a judicious reform in the banking system of the States, the President has been represented as making war upon credit. No charge could be more unjust. The question respecting the employment of the State banks as the fiscal agents of the government,

has no connection with the merits of the banking system, nor does any one deny the advantages of credit, or of banks when properly regulated and honestly managed. The business of lending money on interest is as fair and as useful as any other, and if let alone would regulate itself as easily. It is one of these branches which are least likely to be carried to excess, for there is a general disposition in the public to extreme caution in making private loans. It is only when the banks are invested with exclusive privileges, and endowed with the power of creating the money which they are afterwards to lend, that they become the fatal causes of extravagant speculation and as its natural consequence universal distress among the active classes of the community.

While we acknowledge the advantages of credit and of banks conducted on proper principles we are far from looking to them with some as the main springs of the wealth and prosperity of the country. The ultimate and only source of wealth is labor. When Mr. Webster affirmed in his speech on the Independent Treasury bill, that the laborer who steadily pursues his business without recurring to his richer neighbors or to the banks for loans, is a mere drudge, he evinced an entire misconception of the true principles of national and individual wealth. The contracting of debts, whether by individuals or nations, although in some cases of exception it may afford temporary relief, is regularly a source of embarrassment and ultimate loss. Nor is it in any sense historically true that the prosperity of our country has been owing to a prevalence among the citizens of the habit of contracting debts, either to banks or among themselves. Strict economy—patient and persevering industry, were among the prominent qualities of our forefathers, and were the principal causes of their national and individual success. The institution of banks had no influence in producing it. They are of recent origin and although by stimulating industry they may in some instances have effected beneficial results that would not otherwise have occurred, so great have been their abuses and so disastrous the revulsions to which they have led, that it may well be doubted whether their operation has not been upon the whole unfavorable rather than beneficial to the interests of the community.

Our own Commonwealth, fellow citizens, has been the head quarters of the banking system, and the place where its abuses have been carried to the greatest extent. Nowhere and at no time in the history of our country, has a scene of corruption been exhibited to the public view like that which was unveiled in the legislative reports of the last session of the General Court. On no occasion has a thorough and searching reform been more imperiously required. What was the action of the General Court? Instead of reforming abuses and introducing new securities against their recurrence, they actually repealed the only substantial check which was previously in force against them, viz. the law which authorized the demand of interest at the rate of two per cent. a month upon any bank note of which payment should be refused in specie. The majority by which that law was repealed, included a large number of Presidents, Cashiers and Stockholders of banks, and one of the standing rules of the House of Representatives requires that no member should vote upon a question in which he has a private interest. But the Speaker decided, and a majority of the House, including these very Presidents, Cashiers and Stockholders, sustained him in the decision, that Presidents, Cashiers and Stockholders have no private interest in their own banks. If the annals of the Union furnish a stronger example than this of Legislative abuse and corruption it has hitherto escaped our notice.

But the reign of corruption is rapidly approaching to a close. The hardy, enlightened and honest yeomanry are rising in their might throughout our land and are carrying dismay and confusion into the high places of the monied aristocracy. In this Commonwealth where the influence of the moneyed power has been greatest and its abuses most glaring, the reaction will naturally be stronger and more effectual than elsewhere. To you, fellow citizens of Norfolk County, it belongs, more particularly to take the lead in this salutary work. Norfolk was of old the head quarters of DEMOCRACY. Though the spirit of freedom has been suppressed for a time by the effect of a treacherous and illusory amalgamation of parties, it still lives unquenched in the hearts of a generous people. Display it then, Republicans of Norfolk, at the polls. Go forward with your wonted zeal in the cause! Redeem the county from the disgrace thrown upon it by the elections of last year! You can if you will, for you have and always have had the majority. Let it now be made apparent in your votes and you can return to your homes with the satisfaction of having done a good day's work—of having done your part in restoring the honor of the old Bay State.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the proceedings of the late democratic Convention at Worcester, and will support by all fair and honorable means in our power, the nominations of Marcus Morton for Governor, and of Theodore Sedgwick for Lieutenant Governor, or of this Commonwealth for the ensuing year.

Resolved, That we cordially concur in the sentiments expressed in the Address and Resolutions adopted by that Convention, and in the Address and Resolutions of the Legislative convention of last winter; that we believe them to contain a correct and spirited exposition of the true democratic faith and will make them as far as possible the guides of our future political conduct.

Resolved, That the people of the Commonwealth are essentially democratic in their character and that the present dominion of the Federal party brought about by a fraudulent and deceptive combination of parties aided by the corrupt and conniving of the banks, and that the yeomanry of the Commonwealth have now opened their eyes in the nature of the means that have been used them and will take good care not to be longer.

and for the strength which has been given to the democratic ticket by the use of his name as a candidate Lieutenant Governor;—and while they appreciate honorable motives which have led him to withdraw their deepest thanks for his services and their best for his future health, prosperity and happiness.

Resolved, That the abuses in the conduct of the banks of this Commonwealth as developed in reports made to the General Court during the session are of such a character as to strike with alarm well meaning and upright citizens, and to call for the absolute necessity of a thorough, searching and radical reform in the present state of these institutions.

Resolved, That the conduct of the Federal Government in the last General Court, in permitting the Presidents, Cashiers and Stockholders of Banks to vote in their election, in which they had as such, a direct interest;—in repealing the salutary restriction imposed upon the banks by preceding Law at the very moment when its necessity had been apparent by the suspension of payments;—in passing and voting down all the new measures proposed with a view to the same object when favored by prominent men of their own—satisfactorily evinced that they were virtually the control of the banks and had neither the control nor the ability to carry through the reformatory institutions which is required by the interests of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the only ground for hope of an end to the open and undisguised corruption now overshadowing the Commonwealth is to be the prevalence of the democratic party at the time that the democracy are called upon by every nation that can operate upon the minds of up honorable men to exert themselves to the utmost to obtain a majority at the approaching election.

Resolved, That it is particularly important that in the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Court, men of firmness, strict democratic principles;—free from bias and prepared to act with resolution and energy in the reform of bank abuses;—and that bell Messrs. B. P. WILLIAMS of Roxbury, B. V. FRENCH, of Braintree and ASA PICKERING of Belchingham to possess these qualities we cordially recommend them by all the fair and honorable means in our power.

Resolved, That we continue to entertain a confidence in the political sagacity of Press-Buren; that we view with high approbation his conduct with which he has pursued the true course in regard to the clamors of a reckless opposition; the persuasions of timid and doubtful friends; we contemplate with unmixed pleasure the change effected by the recent elections in Missouri, Maine, Maryland, Connecticut and Pennsylvania; the people are fast

QUINCY PATRIOT.

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Resolved, That the democracy of this County is under great obligation to the Honorable William Foster for the zeal, talent and industry with which he has, for many years past, sustained the cause by his writings,

and for the strength which has been given to the democratic ticket by the use of his name as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor; and while they appreciate the honorable motives which have led him to withdraw it, they deeply regret the loss and hereby tender him their warmest thanks for his services and their best wishes for his future health, prosperity and happiness.

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Resolved, That the only ground for hope of putting an end to the open and undisguised corruption which now overshadows the Commonwealth is to be found in the prevalence of the democratic party at the polls, and that the democracy is called upon by every consideration that can operate upon the minds of upright and honorable men to exert themselves to the utmost in order to obtain a majority at the approaching election.

Resolved, That it is particularly important and essential to place in the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Court, men of firmness, probity and strict democratic principles;—free from bank influence and prepared to act with resolution and decision in that for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. A full attendance is requested.

For order of the Town Committee.

A meeting for the purpose of forming an Association for the detection and prosecution of Trespass and Theft in gardens, fields, orchards, woodlands, etc. will be held at the Town Hall, on MONDAY EVENING next, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to attend the W. H. County Convention to be held at Dedham on Tuesday the 23d inst. for the nomination of candidates to the Senate, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. A full attendance is requested.

W. HOBART, Secretary.

Bishop Griswold of the Eastern Diocese will officiate at the Episcopal Church, TO-MORROW.

The Whig citizens of Quincy are respectfully requested to meet at the Quincy School Room, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 18th of Oct. inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to attend the W. H. County Convention to be held at Dedham on Tuesday the 23d inst. for the nomination of candidates to the Senate, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. A full attendance is requested.

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M. B. WILLIAMS of Roxbury,
B. V. FRENCH, of Braintree and
ASA PICKERING of Bellington,

An adjourned meeting of the Milton and Quincy Union Lyceum will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, (Oct. 16th,) at seven o'clock, in the Hall in the rear of Mr. Josiah Babcock, Jr.'s Store.

Question for discussion.—Are we ever actuated by motives of disinterested benevolence?

W. HOBART, Secretary.

MARRIED.

In Bradford, N. H., (Oct 4th,) by the Rev. Mr. Rogers, Mr. AMBROSE S. BRACKETT of this town, to Miss Nancy Brown of the former place.

With the above notice we received a piece of very nice cake for which the happy couple will please to accept our acknowledgments and sincere wishes for their continued joy and prosperity through life.

DIED.

In this town, after a protracted sickness, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of William Dyer, aged 44. Funeral this afternoon, at which relatives and friends are invited.

Nathaniel Wild, youngest child of John and Mary Page, aged 11 months.

Esther Turner, youngest child of William and Elizabeth Dyer, aged 6 months and 22 days.

Darius Boardman's Estate.

To the Honorable John Heard, Esquire, Judge of the Court of Probate, within the County of Suffolk, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The petition of Nancy Boardman, of Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex, formerly of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, Executrix to the will of Darius Boardman, late of Boston in said county of Suffolk, Gentleman, deceased, testifies humbly that the just debts which the said deceased owed at the time of his death, amounting to \$1,000, as appears by a list filed in the Probate Office, together with the balance due the Executrix, amount to seven hundred and ninety-two dollars and thirty-five cents.

The personal estate of the said deceased, as the same has been duly exhibited into the Probate Office amounts to the sum of thirty-one hundred and ninety-two dollars and seventy-eight cents.

There is allowed to the said Executrix, for debts against said estate paid, loss on bank and insurance stocks and expenses of administration, as filed in the Probate Office, the sum of thirty-three hundred and twenty-one dollars and nine cents: and there is no balance remaining in her hands, to discharge the debts remaining unpaid.

The real estate of the said deceased has been appraised at the sum of forty-eight hundred and fifty-five dollars, as follows:—One acre of land, bounded by the city thereon standing, situated in Richmond street, in the city of Boston, valued at four thousand dollars. Two lots of wood land, situated in the town of Quincy, county of Norfolk, and Commonwealth aforesaid, appraised at seven hundred and eighty dollars, to wit: A parcel or tract of land, situate in said Quincy, containing seventeen acres and seventy-seven rods, to be the same more or less, bounded northerly by land of Thomas Adams, easterly by land of Josiah Bass, and southerly by land of Josiah Nightingale and land of John Quincy Adams and westerly by the dividing line between the towns of Milton and Quincy, — and also another parcel or tract of land, situated in said Quincy, containing about four acres, bounded northerly by land of the town of Quincy, southwesterly by land theretofore set off to the children of Ann Bass deceased, and northerly by land (now or late) of Jesse Fenno and land of James Hale. — Also, half of a tomb, situated in the central burying ground, in said Boston, appraised at seventy-five dollars. Wherefore your petitioner prays that she may be empowered and licensed to sell the whole of that part of the real estate of said deceased, which is situated in Quincy aforesaid, for the payment of said debts, balance of account, and charges of administering the estate for a partial sale thereof the residue will be greatly injured.

NANCY BOARDMAN, Executrix, by THOMAS J. WHITEMORE, Atty to said Ex'x.

SUFFOLK SS. At a Court of Probate, holden at Boston, within the said county, on Monday, the eighth day of October, A. D. 1838.

UPON the Petition aforesaid of Nancy Boardman, Ordered—that the said Nancy notify all persons interested therein, to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Boston, within the said county, on Monday the twenty-ninth day of October current, at nine of the clock before noon, by giving them personal notice of the petition aforesaid, with this order thereon, or by advertisement thereof three weeks successively, in the newspapers called the Boston Morning Post, printed in said Boston, and the Quincy Patriot, printed in Quincy, in the county of Norfolk, the last publication to be two days at least before the said twenty-ninth day of October, when and where they may be held concerning the same. JOHN HEARD, Judge of Probate.

A true copy.

Attest, OLIVER W. B. PEABODY, Reg.

Boston, Oct. 13. 3w.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the proceedings of the late democratic Convention at Worcester, and will support by all fair and honorable means in our power, the nominations of Marcus Morton for Governor, and of Theodore Sedgwick for Lieutenant Governor of this Commonwealth for the ensuing year.

Resolved, That the people of the Commonwealth are essentially democratic in their character and habits; that the present dominion of the Federal party has been brought about by a fraudulent and deceptive amalgamation of parties aided by the corrupt and corrupting influence of the banks, and that the yeomanry of the Commonwealth have now opened their eyes in regard to the nature of the means that have been used to deceive them and will take good care not to be deceived any longer.

Resolved, That the democracy of this County is under great obligation to the Honorable William Foster for the zeal, talent and industry with which he has, for many years past, sustained the cause by his writings,

and for the strength which has been given to the democratic ticket by the use of his name as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor; and while they appreciate the honorable motives which have led him to withdraw it, they deeply regret the loss and hereby tender him their warmest thanks for his services and their best wishes for his future health, prosperity and happiness.

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Resolved, That the conduct of the Federal majority in the last General Court, in permitting the Presidents, Cashiers and Stockholders of Banks to vote on questions in which they had as such, a direct personal interest;—in repealing the salutary restriction that had been imposed upon the banks by preceding Legislatures at the very moment when its necessity had been made apparent by the suspension of payments;—and in opposing and voting down all the new measures that were proposed with a view to the same object, even when favored by prominent men of their own party—satisfactorily evinced that they were virtually under the control of the banks and had neither the disposition nor the ability to carry through the reform in these institutions which is required by the interests and wants of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the only ground for hope of putting an end to the open and undisguised corruption which now overshadows the Commonwealth is to be found in the prevalence of the democratic party at the polls, and that the democracy is called upon by every consideration that can operate upon the minds of upright and honorable men to exert themselves to the utmost in order to obtain a majority at the approaching election.

Resolved, That it is particularly important and essential to place in the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Court, men of firmness, probity and strict democratic principles;—free from bank influence and prepared to act with resolution and decision in that for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. A full attendance is requested.

For order of the Town Committee.

A meeting for the purpose of forming an Association for the detection and prosecution of Trespass and Theft in gardens, fields, orchards, woodlands, etc. will be held at the Town Hall, on MONDAY EVENING next, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of organizing and adopting such measures as shall effect those objects. It is hoped that all persons wishing to form such a society will give their attendance on that evening.

M. B. WILLIAMS of Roxbury,
B. V. FRENCH, of Braintree and
ASA PICKERING of Bellington,

An adjourned meeting of the Milton and Quincy Union Lyceum will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, (Oct. 16th,) at seven o'clock, in the Hall in the rear of Mr. Josiah Babcock, Jr.'s Store.

Question for discussion.—Are we ever actuated by motives of disinterested benevolence?

W. HOBART, Secretary.

MARRIED.

In Bradford, N. H., (Oct 4th,) by the Rev. Mr. Rogers, Mr. AMBROSE S. BRACKETT of this town, to Miss Nancy Brown of the former place.

With the above notice we received a piece of very nice cake for which the happy couple will please to accept our acknowledgments and sincere wishes for their continued joy and prosperity through life.

At Auction.

A BOAT was picked up drift in Quincy Bay on the 4th inst. The owner can receive the same by paying charges on application at Quincy Point to WILLIAM H. PACKARD.

Quincy, Oct. 6. 5w.

DANIEL FRENCH, Postmaster.

Quincy, Oct. 6. 5w.

FOUND.

A BOAT was picked up drift in Quincy Bay on the 4th inst. The owner can receive the same by paying charges on application at Quincy Point to WILLIAM H. PACKARD.

Quincy, Oct. 6. 5w.

At Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction, by order of the Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of November, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, the right of Nathaniel H. Hunt, deceased, late of Weymouth, in the following described Real Estate, formerly owned by Dea. Ebenezer Hunt: One acre of land, situated in the town of Weymouth, viz: one acre of land, one acre of meadow land, one acre of Fresh Meadow in Braintree, one eighth of an acre of Land, Store, Barn and Garden in Weymouth; one half of two Pews on the floor in the Rev. Mr. Perkins' Meeting-house, Nos. 22 and 21, and one in the Gallery; one fourteenth part of Fourteen acres of Wood, Mowing and Pasture land in Braintree; eight acres of Pasture and four acres of Mowing Land in Weymouth—including the Widow's dower.

Also—The right of Richard A. Hunt, a minor, in the above described property.

Also—All the remaining rights in the above described property.

Any further information may be had on application to Elias Richards. Conditions at sale.

JAMES WHITEMORE, Auct.

Weymouth, Oct. 6. 5w.

SIX Reward.

A meeting of the Association for mutual protection against trespasses in Gardens, Fields, Orchards, Woodlands, etc., in the Town of Quincy, held on the evening of the first of October, the undersigned, having been appointed a committee to publish the laws of the Commonwealth relating to the same, and to offer a reward for the apprehension of offenders, hereby offer in the name of said Association, the sum of Ten Dollars reward, to any person giving such information as may lead to the conviction and punishment of any person or persons offending against the laws protecting the gardens, fields, orchards, woodland, etc., belonging to members of the Association.

Revised Statutes : Chap. 126, Sect. 42. Every person who shall wilfully and maliciously, or wantonly and without cause, cut down, or destroy, or by girdling, lopping, or otherwise shall injure any fruit tree, or any other tree, not his own, standing or growing for shade, ornament or other useful purpose, or shall maliciously or wantonly break the glass or any part of it, in any building not his own, or shall maliciously break down, injure, mar or deface, any fence belonging to, or enclosing lands not his own, or shall maliciously throw down or open any gate, bars or fence, and leave the same down or open, or shall maliciously and injuriously sever from the freehold of another, any produce thereof, or any thing attached thereto, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Revised Statutes : Chap. 126, Sect. 44. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the Garden, Orchard, or other improved land of another, without permission of the owner thereof, and with intent to cut, take, carry away, destroy or injure, the trees, grain, grass, hay, fruit or vegetables, there growing, or being, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than thirty days, or by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, and if any of the offences mentioned in this, or in the preceding Section, shall be committed on the Lord's day, or in disguise, or secretly in the night time, between sun setting and sun rising, the imprisonment shall not be less than five days, nor the fine less than five dollars.

Revised Statutes : Chap. 126, Sect. 45. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the Garden, Orchard, or other improved land of another, without permission of the owner thereof, and with intent to cut, take, carry away, destroy or injure, the trees, grain, grass, hay, fruit or

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bank Checks, Blank Notes, Circulars, Pamphlets, Labels, Handbills,

Bills of Lading, Note and Bill Books, Policies of Insurance, Constitutions of Societies, Notifications, Ball Cards, etc., etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, May 5.

if

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to this office, in small sums, in the past and present year, for advertising or Job Work, are earnestly requested to adjust the same.

Quincy, July 25.

3w

Notice.

WANTED immediately, by the subscriber, from two to three hundred SEAMSTRESSES, to make cheap clothing of every description, particularly Shirts, Pants, Drawers, Robins, etc., etc.

Also—SIX first rate Coat Makers.

CALEB HILL.

Dorchester (Neponsetville) July 28.

if

Copartnership Notice.

JOHN BRIESLER respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has formed a connexion with Mr. Samuel Carter, Jr., and hereafter the business will be conducted under the firm of

BRIESLER & CARTER.

if

THIS subscribers inform their friends and customers that they have on hand a general assortment of ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS, Hard and Hollow WARE, CROCKERY WARE, BOOTS and SHOES, etc., etc., etc.

On hand—Twelve first rate COPPER PUMPS, all sizes.

BRIESLER & CARTER.

Quincy, May 19.

if

Spectacles Lost.

LOST on Monday last a pair of silver bowed Spectacles with the Case. The person who has found the same and will return them to the subscriber, shall be suitably rewarded.

DANIEL HOBART.

Quincy, Aug. 25.

if

Wheelwright Manufactory.

THIS subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and the vicinity, that he continues the Wheelwright and Carriage business, in Washington Street, a few rods east of the Stone Temple.

Covered, Open and Stone WAGONS, HAY-RIGGINGS, OX-CARTS, made and repaired at short notice, and on reasonable terms, for cash or approved credit.

Also—All kinds of BLOCKS, made and repaired, with wood or iron Shives to suit purchasers.

If All orders strictly and punctually executed, and a share of patronage respectively solicited.

GEORGE W. KENISON.

Quincy, Sept. 8.

if

Notice.

CHRISTOPHER P. TIRRELL (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) may be found at the old stand, where he is preparing to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him.

Quincy, Sept. 22.

if

Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcella and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Nov. 4.

if

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14.

if

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARD'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, March 4.

if

Quincey Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLETT keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, Chaises, Carrialls, etc., with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincey, Jan. 7.

if

Carpeting and Rugs.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have constantly for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.

Quincey, Jan. 14.

if

Harvey Field,

AUCTIONEER,

REPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property.

Quincey, Jan. 7.

if

Shirtings & Sheetings,

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincey, Jan. 14.

if

For Sale or to be Let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church.

The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.

HARVEY FIELD.

Weymouth, Sept. 23.

if

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Hernia, which have been recovered in cases where previous operations have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have: if his do not suit them after a fair trial, he can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spinal; Randal's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Far's; Sherman's Patent, French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintz's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufacture.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

If Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THIS high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invaluable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous.

In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy.

They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he dares not abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community, by advertising his invention.

He has, however, received the gift of a number of recommendations, to be taken in inordinate quantities.

From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humor and corruptions which they profess to remove.

Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days.

The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money.

As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the *unsolicited* opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

New England Office North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS. BRIESLER & CARTER, have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, in the town of QUINCY, and they have received their Certificate of Agency, together with a supply of Pills. Of them you may be assured of obtaining the genuine.

It is written in the book of Nature and Common Sense, that the natural vegetable productions of every climate, are sufficient, if properly applied, to heal all the diseases incident to that climate.

This principle is in accordance with the views of the most learned physiologists who have ever examined into the effects of vegetable medicine upon the human system. It is a fact equally notorious that the aboriginal inhabitants of this country have attained a greater skill in the administration of the simple remedies of nature, than the most scientific physicians have been able to compare with all their nostrums. This fact has induced the North American College of Health to examine minutely into the medicines used by the most distinguished Indian doctors, and to subject them all to those chemical tests so necessary for ascertaining their precise effect upon the human system. The result of these examinations and tests, persevered in for several years, is the compounding of a simple and cheap vegetable medicine which the proprietors confidently believe, if administered seasonably, and in the more incipient stages of disease, is adequate to the cure of all the "ills of the flesh" engendered in this climate.

These are the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS—which has been but a short time in use, and which has already, in numerous cures, more than realized the well founded expectations of its proprietors.

The principal diseases incident to this climate originate in the confirmed habits of the people relative to the aliment taken into the stomach. To correct the effect of these habits, a single Purgative, formed of plants indigenous to the country, and intended by the God of Nature for no other evident purpose than that of healing the ill to which human nature is subject, is as indispensably necessary as food itself. For instance, the whole class of liver diseases, in the various forms of jaundice, flatulence, &c., are superinduced mainly by taking into the stomach raw or green vegetable substances, or animal fat. The gastric juice of the stomach, in its natural and healthy state, has no power to act upon such substances at all; and to remedy the defect, the bile is called into the stomach to assist digestion, and after performing its functions and exhausting its digestive powers, unless called off by the application of a purgative, it is dispersed through the body and creates all that train of inveterate bilious complaints, which are far more dangerous in their tendency and effects than is generally supposed.

To relieve the blood from this great impurity, and to keep all the various canals of the body open and free, is the great object of the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILL; and that this medicine is fully competent to such an effect, is not only proved by repeated experiments, but is admitted to be by most distinguished physicians and physiologists.

If Principal Office for the New England States, for the sale of the above valuable Pills, No. 198 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

All communications for Agencies must be addressed, thus: New England Office North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

if

BOSTON, Aug. 25.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway), Milton.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

Quincey, July 7.

6m

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway), Milton.

All orders will be promptly executed at the

QUINCY PATRIOT.

THE LIGHTNING AND THE LANTERN.

It was midnight. The loud storm was abroad on the face of the earth. The lightning flashed incessantly. The thunder shook the skies. The wind blew a hurricane. The rain fell in torrents. And a wanderer passed along the lonely road. He had lost his way, and was uncertain where he was going. And often times he stumbled in the dark, and went astray from the road, and fell into pools of water, and tottered on the brink of precipices. And when the loud storm roared after him—and danger roared around him. Now and then a lightning flash, broad and blinding, lit up the heavens and the earth, and for miles before him his road was illuminated, and for a few seconds shone as in the broad daylight. But in an instant all was dark again, and again he stumbled and went aside—

For he trusted to the lightning to guide him.

Then I saw a hand reach through the dark towards him, and in the hand was a lantern—and the lantern followed at his side till the wanderer reached forth and took it with joy—for he saw that it sent forth a steady clear light in the dark. And I saw that he watched the sky no more for the lightning flash, but committed himself unto the lantern which he bore in his hand, and walked steadily and safely by its light, till he reached home.

And the interpreter said to me—So is it in the strait and narrow way that leadeth unto life. He who trusts to sudden flashes of good feeling and excitement, follows no safe guide. For though they seem to come from heaven—they are not in the highest heaven where the calm light of the stars shineth—but are too much of earth, and come and go, and are glorious for a while, but leave the soul in as great or even greater darkness than before. It is only the steady light of habitual religion, seen and felt and followed at all times, which can be ‘a lamp to our feet and a light to our paths.’ Good feelings—religious excitements—revivals—can do us no good unless they can be arrested, and made to minister to constant and habitual good works. The light we follow must be steady, calm, unfailing, or it can be of no use in guiding us to our heavenly home.’

ANGLING ADVENTURE.

A few summers ago I was pursuing my favorite amusement, when I met with the following ludicrous incident, over the rental of which, I have since had many a hearty laugh, in which, I have no doubt, my readers will join. The scene of my adventure was a small lake in Perthshire, beautifully situated at the head of a richly wooded glen, and the undulating hills, which slope down to the water’s edge, are clothed with the noble specimens of the Scotch fir; the reflection of the lofty trees, the grey rock, and the purple heather, upon the quiet deep water, gives the picture the most intense solitude, and the spirits gradually sink into a state of melancholy pleasure. It is the recollection of wandering amid such scenes as this which produces sort of mania for fishing which we often see in some anglers, and surely it is an excusable one where the imagination can revel on the wonderful and stupendous works of our Creator. I was diligently working the little silvery trout with which my hook was baited, when my reflections were disturbed by a low muttering from the woods behind me. I had not listened long before a loud crashing among the branches warned me that it was time to cut; and, as a bull is an ugly customer at all times, I seized my rod and dashed for the nearest tree, but a pike at this moment, not aware of my alarm, followed my example in dashing at my bait. There was no time to spare, so letting the reel run, with the aid of a little gymnastics, I established myself firmly on the first stock of a stout pine, and viewed, with great satisfaction, my savage, blear-eyed foe just in time to be too late; he seemed determined, however, on a blockade, and kept tearing up the turf, and putting his broad forehead against my house of refuge, giving me a good sample of his bloody intentions.

My attention was quickly recalled to my aquatic friends, who were making most woful depredations on my line, which, fortunately, could boast of nearly three score yards and ten; he had nearly run it out, and it was with joy that I saw him throw his huge carcass a couple of feet out of the water, with the view of breaking his bonds by the weight of his fall. I was prepared for this; and, after a few wild and unruly runs, he became much more tractable. It was out of my power to come to terms so long as old horney stood sentinel below, so I sat very comfortably playing my fish! At this part of the lake the water covers a shallow bank to the depth of a few inches. It was here, after in vain seeking to ease himself of my steel, he made his last and grand struggle for liberty. He took furious dash, sprung and rolled about, and, at length, run himself around, producing an infernal commotion in the water, which he lashed into foam around him. It was not long before the bull’s fancy was tickled; and possibly, reasoning from my earnest attention to the motion of the pike, that there existed some connexion between us, made furiously at his new acquaintance. Here commenced one of the most rarest combats that was ever fought, but the knight of the water proved himself more than a match for his more lordly antagonist. However skilful I may be in playing my fish, I could not pretend to have any power over the motions of the assailants, but sat almost splitting with laughter, while my line, which was immediately broken, was twisted around the horns and legs of the bull, who was going right and left into the stranded fish, who was, notwithstanding, scarcely hurt, as nothing very effectual could be done against his shiny sides, while every now and then he would turn to pin his enemy.

An opportunity was not long in occurring, and his long jaws and hooked teeth were firmly fixed in the nether lip of the enraged and terrified animal, who bounded along the shore tossing his head, and using every effort to get rid of his tormentor; but it was all in vain, his rearing and his rage were equally useless.

I was quickly on terra firma; leaving my rod, dashed on in pursuit; in which I was joined by two herdsmen with their dogs who had come up on hearing the noise. What is coursing what is fox hunting, what is any chase that can be named in comparison with the sport we were now engaged in? There was the bull tearing on, till erect, and bellowing with pain, and three dogs keeping up with him and every now and then venturing a spring at his nostrils, or at the dead and torn fish which still appended to him, his grasp in death as deadly as in life. This, however, could not last long, and the poor bull, completely exhausted, sank down vanquished by a dead fish. The dogs were taken off him, as likewise the remains of my pike, which could not have been little short of twenty pounds, and it was so torn as to be fit only for the dogs who did not, however, seem to relish it. The herdsmen were much amused with the recital of my adventure, and assured me that the bull would quickly recover from the effects of his spree; and such another, I hardly think, he would wish to be engaged in again.

TRIAL OF BENJAMIN RATHBUN.

The law has been vindicated in the result of the Rathbun trial. Benjamin Rathbun has been clearly convicted of the forgeries with which he stood charged, and sentenced to five years’ confinement at hard labor in the state prison. It is melancholy to contemplate the state of degradation to which

the speculating gambling has reduced a man who might have stood so high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens. The accursed thirst for gold has led him to the commission of crimes; his fate is a warning to all to resist the first aggressions of the tempter to depart from the strait road of honest integrity, and to be satisfied to grow rich by patient industry and labor. “Let him that thinketh he most assuredly standeth take heed lest he fall.” The temptation under which Rathbun fell is common to all, but he had not firmness sufficient to hold fast to his integrity. Like the gambler, he perilled all upon the throw, and the consequence has been ruin and degradation.—*Sunday Morning News.*

NEW YORK SLAVE CASE.

The New York correspondent of the Transcript states that the labors of the Grand Jury, in the Darg case, have resulted in finding a bill of indictment for grand larceny and conspiracy against Thomas Hughes, (the slave) David Ruggles, (the colored agent) Barnes Corse, Isaac T. Hopper, and James S. Gibbons, teller of one of the Banks.

WHIGS OF BRAINTREE AWAKE.

A large and respectable meeting of the whigs was convened at the Town Hall, on the 17th inst., for the purpose of choosing Delegates to attend the County Convention to be held at Dedham, on the 23d inst. and to transact any other business relating to the approaching election. Mr. SAMUEL HAYDEN presided as Moderator and Charles M. Fogg, Esq. as Secretary.

The meeting was addressed by several of the citizens in a spirited and impressive manner, calling their attention to the great exertions which are making to sustain the officers and supporters of the present misguided administration, and to the necessity of making use of every honorable means to counteract their designs and to remove (by the free suffrages of an injured people) those from office whose strange conduct and misguided administration has cast a gloom over our once happy and flourishing country. It was then

Voted—To choose four delegates to attend the Convention, and Minot Thayer, John Hobart, Samuel Hayden and J. M. Hollingsworth were unanimously chosen.

Voted—To choose a Committee of Vigilance, consisting of fifteen persons, whose duty it shall be to procure and distribute votes—to urge a general attendance at the approaching election, and to make use of every honorable exertion, that those who have hitherto been hoodwinked and in leading strings may be brought to the light, and act independently. The following gentlemen were chosen on this committee, Messrs. Warren Mansfield, Ebenezer C. Thayer, A. Hobart, Nathaniel W. Loring, Joseph Hollis, William Thayer, 2d, Capt. Isaac Dyer, Deac. Levi Thayer, Lysander Richards, J. M. Hollingsworth, —— Potter, A. Stoddard, Simeon Seavey, Samuel D. Hayden, John Vickery and Jonathan French.

Voted—That the Delegates chosen to attend the Convention at Dedham, be Committee to wait on the Hon. John Q. Adams and request the favor of him to deliver a lecture in this town, upon the political aspects of the country.

Voted—That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Quincy Patriot, and the Committee of Vigilance be notified of their appointment through that medium.

CHARLES M. FOGG, *Secretary.*

DEMOCRACY OF BRAINTREE.

* At a meeting of the democratic citizens of Braintree held at the Town Hall, on Friday evening, Oct. 6th, BENJAMIN V. FRENCH was called to the chair and David H. Bates chosen Secretary.

Voted—To send five Delegates to the County Convention to be held at Dedham on Tuesday, Oct. 9th. Dr. J. Richards, Dr. Stetson, Col. Freeman White, Benjamin V. French and Edwin Willis were chosen.

Resolved, That we approve of the doings of the Democratic Convention at Worcester, September 26th, and that we will give our united support for the Hon. Marcus Morton for Governor, and the Hon. Theodore Sedgwick for Lieutenant Governor of this Commonwealth for the next ensuing year.

Resolved, That we commend the Address of the Democratic Convention at Worcester to all reading and reflecting people who are friends to the best interest of the community.

Resolved, That we will co-operate with the friends of the National Administration for a permanent separation of the people from Bank Regulating, Bank Bribery, Bank Monopolies and Bank panic makers.

Resolved, That the convalescence of the people from over-trading and banking to their legitimate calling, is encouraging to the democracy of our country and presents the cheering hope that the present Chief Magistrate will be sustained in his measures and be re-elected for his second term by an increased vote.

Voted—That the foregoing proceedings be published in the Quincy Patriot, Dedham Patriot and the Boston Democratic papers.

BENJAMIN V. FRENCH, *Chairman.*

DAVID H. BATES, *Secretary.*

QUINCY WHIG MEETING.

A meeting of the Whig citizens of Quincy was held at the Centre School Room, on the 18th inst., pursuant to notice. Josiah Brigham, Esq. was called to the chair and Ibrahim Bartlett chosen Secretary.

Voted—To choose three Delegates to attend the Whig County Convention at Dedham, on the 23d inst. Messrs. J. M. Gourgas, Jr., George W. Beale and Lemuel Brackett, Esqrs. were duly chosen.

Voted—That the above named gentlemen, with Messrs. Josiah Brigham, Harvey Field and L. G. Horton, be a committee to notify and call any meetings of the citizens that may be deemed expedient, preparatory to the approaching election which takes place on the twelfth of November next.

Voted—That the Secretary cause the doings of this meeting to be published in the Quincy Patriot.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, *Secretary.*

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A meeting of the democratic citizens of Quincy was held at the Centre School Room, on the evening of October 6th, 1838, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to attend the County Convention at Dedham, Oct. 9th, to nominate suitable persons for Senators, and also for the transaction of other necessary business. The following gentlemen were elected delegates to attend the County Convention: John A. Green, Timothy Ricker, William B. Duggan, Nathaniel White, Thompson Baxter, George Huntress.

The following gentlemen were chosen a Committee to nominate a double list of candidates for Representatives for the town of Quincy, and to report at a meeting to be called by the Town Committee a few days previous to the election: John A. Green, William B. Duggan, Thompson Baxter, Benjamin Curtis, Nathaniel White, Joseph Burrell, Alpheus Spear.

Voted—That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Quincy Patriot.

GEORGE MARSH, *Chairman.*

THOMPSON BAXTER, *Secretary.*

TEXAS AND ANTI-SLAVERY.

[Concluded from the Patriot of October the 6th.]

Name,	Town,	County,	State,	Smith, A. P.	Washtenaw, Mi.
Hayward, Eliza	Braintree,	Norfolk,	Mass.	Southwick, Remington Mendon,	88
Henry, Sarah F.	Crawford,	Penn.	46	Mendon,	69
Hitchcock, Abner	Holland Patent,	Oneida,	53	Worcester,	Mass.
Same,	Holland Patent,	Oneida,	51	Providence,	R. I.
Same,	Bethiah	Holland Patent,	Oneida,	Sturbridge, L.	52
Abner	Hobart, Elisha	Abington,	Plymouth,	Starkville,	53
Hobart, Joel	Temple,	Kennebunk,	Me.	Waitfield,	54
Holmes, V. Elizabeth	Jersey City,	Marshall,	N. J.	Talbot, Jabez	55
Howe, Elbridge G.	Marshfield,	Plymouth,	27	Terry, Semanthe	56
Howland, N.	Ohio City,	Ohio,	76	Same,	56
Hubbard, Louisa	Paris,	Oneida,	73	Thaxter, Susan Joy	57
Same,	Paris,	Oneida,	73	Thayer, Isaiah	58
Same,	Paris,	Oneida,	73	Thayer, Otis	59
Abner	Hobart, E.	Butternuts,	N. Y.	Thomas, Anthony	60
Humphrey, Sarah H.	Milton,	Kennebec,	Me.	Toothaker, Charles	60
Hyde, Jesse	Wayland,	Middlesex,	13	Trotch, Ruth F.	60
Hyde, Lavius	Wayland,	Middlesex,	37	Tucker, John R.	60
Same,	Wayland,	Middlesex,	37	Warren, Joshua	60
Same,	Wayland,	Middlesex,	37	Walke, William A.	60
Ingals, Hiram	Middlefield,	Oneida,	112	Ward, Hetta L. H.	60
Johnson, W. H.	Minot,	Oneida,	8	Watson, Sarah W.	60
Johnston, William H.	Paris,	Oneida,	112	Watson, John R.	60
Johnston, William	Florence,	Washington,	18	Watson, Joshua	60
Jones, Lucy	Columbus,	Chenango,	17	Watson, Otis	60
Jones, Chloe T.	Farmington,	Trumbull,	8	Watson, Sarah	60
Joy, Lydia	West Hampton,	Hampshire,	71	Watson, John R.	60
Kellogg, Lydia	Avon,	Cos.	38	Watson, Harriet N.	60
Same,	Avon,	Cos.	38	Watson, Allard	60
King, Lyndon	24 Meth.	Black river Conf.	24	Watson, Elizabeth	60
Same,	Eliz.	Conf.	24	Watson, George	60
Ladd, William	Minot,	Me.	8	Watson, Electa	60
Larrabee, David	Paris,	Me.	112	Watson, Eliza	60
Same,	Paris,	Me.	112	Watson, Frankfort	60
Lawrence, Aaron	Quincy,	Mass.	110	Watson, George	60
Leach, M. H.	North,	Mass.	126	Watson, L. H.	60
Pitcher, Joseph	Chenango,	N. Y.	75	Watson, Sarah	60
Pitcher, John	Chenango,	N. Y.	54	Watson, John R.	60
Lewis, Jana	Berlin,	Knox,	108	Watson, Joshua	60
Lewis, T. M.	York,	Penn.	340	Watson, John R.	60
Lewis, Mary W.	Ulster,	N. Y.	192	Watson, John R.	60
Lighthill, James	Essex,	Conn.	31	Watson, John R.	60
Livingston, Henry	Middlesex,	Conn.	83	Watson, John R.	60
Livingston, T. G.	Leyden,	Ohio	60	Watson, John R.	60
Lord, Gordon	West Hampton,	Hampshire,	60	Watson, John R.	60
Loud, Francis	Montross and vicinity,	Penn.	80	Watson, John R.	60
Lyon, Benjamin R.	Crawford,	Vt.	56	Watson, John R.	60
M’Fann, J.	Ridgegate,	N. Y.	352	Watson, John R.	60
M’Kay, William	Morton,	Essex,	29	Watson, John R.	60
M’Kenzie, Isha	Middlesex,	Conn.	88	Watson, John R.	60
Macrae, C. S.	Newton,	Conn.	88	Watson, John R.	60
Mallary, Elizabeth	Warren,	Conn.	36	Watson, John R.	60

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, Bills of Exchange, Blank Notes, Note and Bill Books, Policies of Insurance, Circulars, Pamphlets, Constitutions of Societies, Labels, Notifications, Handbills, Ball Cards, etc. etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, May 5. *if*

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to this office, in small sums, the past and present year, for Advertising or Job Work, are earnestly requested to adjust the same.

Quincy, July 28. *3w*

Notice.

WANTED immediately, by the subscriber, from two to three hundred SEAMSTRESSES, to make cheap clothing of every description, particularly Shirts, Pants, Drawers, Robes, etc., etc.

Also—SIX first rate Coat Makers.

CALEB HILL.

Dorchester (Neponsetville) July 28. *if*

Copartnership Notice.

JOHN BRIESLER respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has formed a connexion with Mr. Samuel Carter, Jr., and hereafter the business will be conducted under the firm of

BRIESLER & CARTER.

THE subscribers inform their friends and customers that they have on hand a general assortment of ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS, Hard and Hollow WARE, CROCKERY WARE, BOOTS and SHOES, etc., etc., etc.

On hand—Twelve first rate COPPER PUMPS, all sizes.

Quincy, May 19. *if*

Spectacles Lost.

LOST on Monday last a pair of silver bounded Spectacles with the Case. The person who has found the same will and return them to the subscriber, shall be suitably rewarded.

DANIEL HOBART.

Quincy, Aug. 25. *if*

Notice.

CHARLES P. TIRKELL (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,) may be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him.

Quincy, Sept. 22. *if*

Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHES—color—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dabilin, invisable, drake-neck and bottle green, OXFORD mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-silles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Nov. 4. *if*

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carrialls, etc., with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

THOMAS WHITE.

Quincy, March 4. *if*

Carpeting and Rugs.

R EPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property.

Quincy, Jan. 14. *if*

Harvey Field,

AUCTIONEER,

R EPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property.

Quincy, Jan. 7. *if*

Shirtings & Sheetings,

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14. *if*

For Sale or to be Let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church.

The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, June 24. *if*

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without stool springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Truss made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spinal; Randal's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent, French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes, and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

If Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

BOSTON, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11. *by*

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in or about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after recovering the use of their bowels.

They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

Also—A good assortment of HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Crockery, Glass, China, Britannia, Japaned, Plated, Pewter and Wooden WARE; Wrought and Cut NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Also—A general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physician's Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

The subscribers have also, at their STOVE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cylinder Stoves; Fire Places; Oven Mouths; Boiler and Ash Doors; Patent Cast Iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for cash or approved credit.

All orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.

Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 28. *if*

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashion, and six steel engravings yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and landscapes, with criticism, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to include, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8. *if*

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationary, Blanks, etc.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

CALEB GILL.

Quincy, Mar. 17. *if*

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the vessels, unhealthiness of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful is the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assist the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills in an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21. *if*

Tomato Pills.

THE distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewett, the celebrated Bonesetter, 297 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, &c. given the General Agent of this great modern medicine permission to refer to them through the public journals. Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr. H. and W. bespeak their genuine philanthropy.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewett, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with "Lunar Abscess"—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. Hewett's usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remained.

Another—a gentleman aged forty-five, pronounced by all who knew him, to be in a "confirmed consumption," was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a confirmed consumption, pronounced past any relief and confined to his room—he had settled his affairs and prepared

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 43.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1838.

VOLUME 2.

Health Restored !!

in a great unknown investment by the To His at- dding some with the hopeless, life were Tomatoes remarks impulse to which re-new prin- depends of scrofula- and gogue ex-and obser-able to all us, weak- within the ing thirty- tions, and Agents, in e of G. R. and Agent GREEN.

of Health, Mass. have been the Indian and they together be assured mon Sense, my climate, if the disease

news of the examined the human aborigines of a greater remedies of have been his fact has with to ex- the most them all to ining their result of for several deep vegeta- more in- ture of all climate— which has already, in well found-

nate orga- relative to the formed by the than that subject, is instance, now forms mainly stable sub- the stom- power to dy the de- diges- exhaust- the applica- tious com- tenden- To relieve up all the great this med- also by- States, for

best ad- American, Boston, Aug. 25.

Hilton. the shortest perfect sat- ship and

ces, secure- mient in

Furniture s, etc, etc, as goods her estab-

received a American, pri- ces, as they were offered

works. Register, Register,

Christian

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Notice.

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DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a confirmed consumption, pronounced past any relief and confined to his room—he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours, respectfully, etc.

THOS. M. BENDER.
Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raised a great deal of matter, and who was affected with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear testimony to its good effect.

Yours, respectfully,
C. R. COMSTOCK.
Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial and—one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours, truly,

THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.
Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

This medicine may be procured of the Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN BRIESLER, Agent.

Quincy, June 9.

BOSTON Weekly Times.

A BOUT six months have now elapsed since the publication of this sheet was commenced; and though it was then considered an experiment, the result of which, owing to the great competition in the newspaper press, was very doubtful, yet so great has been the voluntary accession of names to the subscription list, that its continuance is now no longer a matter of doubt and uncertainty. The publisher has taken no pains heretofore to force the claims of this paper before the people of New England. Indeed, it is as yet hardly known, away from its immediate vicinity, that such a paper exists. But believing as he does, that it is a publication destined, with proper exertion, to become popular throughout the country, he is induced to take this mode of calling public attention to it.

The Boston Weekly Times is a miscellaneous paper, made up of the reading matter published in the Boston Times (daily) for the entire week, and thus embracing a quantity of original articles and selections, well adapted, it is believed, to the taste of the great mass of readers. The Daily Times having nearly treble the circulation of any daily paper ever published in New England, it is but fair to suppose that the weekly sheet will meet with a corresponding encouragement.

The Boston Weekly Times contains eight large quarto pages to each number, in fine type—thus embracing a quantity of reading matter seldom to be found in a single newspaper sheet. A comprehensive price current, and occasional notices of the markets—news of the results of all the general and local elections, news of the press and other reports—popular tales, poetry, &c. &c.—form the outline of the plan upon which this paper is conducted; and no partisan politics will be permitted to interfere with its usefulness, and its general adaptation to the whole public.

The price is TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance.—Postmasters and others who will act as agents, and who actually collect and send the money in advance, can retain one fifth as their commission.

GEORGE ROBERTS, Publisher.

Boston, Sept. 1.

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc, etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller."—*Troy Daily Whig*.

"Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author."—*Boston Galaxy*.

"It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication."—*N. Y. Daily Times*.

"It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature."—*N. Y. Evening Star*.

No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically in the highest sense of the word."—*Boston Daily Times*.

"It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume."—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*.

"Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve us as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description."—*N. Y. Com. Adr.*

The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready writer of scenes and localities which come within his observation.—*Albany Argus*.

The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting.—*London (Eng.) Times*.

Quincy, Oct. 7.

Notice.

Five GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for

a sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Feathers.

Notice.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

faces, and no music in their words. They mislead their "beings end and aim" altogether; they have wrong notions of the spirit whom they worship. Like the eastern fanatics, they think he delights in blood, and is ever calling for a sacrifice of all pleasure and apparent enjoyment. The notion is false, radically false; and it debars many from choosing that "better part," which renders life a gay parterre, filled with all that is enticing and lovely.

Those who cultivate the hearts of youth, prepare a way for the entrance of truth, and contentment—and consequent happiness. It is, however, a department of education which is left to chance; children are "brought up," as though they had no hearts, or as though it were a crime not to smother every indication of the possession of this important instrument of life. They attain manhood, therefore, without knowing its uses, and if, without talent and energy, they sometimes fail of being successful, they cast the blame upon the ungrateful world, when in truth it should all rest with themselves. Having no mutual sympathy in the home reasons against it are numerous and cogent, as embodied in your address; but there is another that would make it doubly deplorable. In my humble opinion our foreign affairs are in a critical state. When we have had difficulties from this source formerly, the party of Governor Ritner has not been the one to rally round the principles of the nation. Ought they to fall under its expounding and keeping now? I trust not. I fervently hope, in a word, that all lovers of their country, as well as all Antimasons will see in the public character and acts of Governor Ritner a man than whom one more objectionable and dangerous could not possibly be put upon the State at present. I regret that I have not a thousand votes to give against him, and for Gen. Porter, instead of one.

I renew to you, my dear sir, and to our Antimasonic friends around you, assurances of the former and present esteem, with which I am your and their sincere and faithful servant.
RICHARD RUSH.

SLEEP.

to France, to any part of Europe from one extremity to the other, and he will not find a single person, unless an adhering bigot to the doctrines of the dark ages, who would not scot his thirty-five million bank with its charter to rule posterity! We are at a period when shackles of this kind have become justly objectionable with the enlightened throughout the world. Is the great patriot of them among ourselves to be cherished any longer? Is this the land of all others where such shackles are to be born? He an Antimason, he worthy to be supported by democratic men, he holding to a faith that plumed itself upon equal rights and free privileges among all, and that uniformly denounced as a primary element of its creed, corporate dictation or supremacy under whatever band or tie it might be brought to bear upon society! The very thought is revolting. It ought to sink deeply into the mind of every reflecting Pennsylvanian who goes to the polls at the approaching contest.

I trust that the State is not destined to the calamity of his election a second time. The home reasons against it are numerous and cogent, as embodied in your address; but there is another that would make it doubly deplorable. In my humble opinion our foreign affairs are in a critical state. When we have had difficulties from this source formerly, the party of Governor Ritner has not been the one to rally round the principles of the nation. Ought they to fall under its expounding and keeping now? I trust not. I fervently hope, in a word, that all lovers of their country, as well as all Antimasons will see in the public character and acts of Governor Ritner a man than whom one more objectionable and dangerous could not possibly be put upon the State at present. I regret that I have not a thousand votes to give against him, and for Gen. Porter, instead of one.

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RICHARD RUSH.

SLEEP.

Sleep is one of the most mysterious phenomena in the animal world. Similar appearances may also be observed in the vegetable kingdom. In sleep the organs of sense, the power of voluntary motion, and the active powers of the soul, suspend their operation, in order to collect new strength. The vital activity, however, is in full vigor; the functions of the heart and the lungs (breathing and the circulation of the blood), continue, but are more calm and equable than during the waking season; the nutrition of the system, the secretion and absorption of the juices, &c., are carried on more undisturbedly and perfectly. Hence sleep is not really a state of inactivity but very partially compared to death. Man requires most sleep in infancy, and least during the period of active manhood. During this period, two hours before midnight, and five after it, seem to be sufficient; superabundance or deficiency of sleep soon produces evil effects. It is well not to have sleeping rooms occupied during the day time. It should be well ventilated, cool, quiet, without flowers or any other strong odor. The bed should be hard rather than soft, and the body should be relieved from ligatures. A short slumber after dinner seems to be necessary to the inhabitants of warm climates, in colder climates it is unnecessary, and frequently injurious. The dormant state of some animals presents an interesting phenomenon.—N. Y. Express.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

At a meeting of Whig delegates from a large number of towns in the 12th Congressional District convened at Halifax the 16th inst. Dr. ANTHONY COLLAMORE, of Peinbrooke was appointed Chairman, and JOSHUA SMITH of Hanson, Secretary. It was

Resolved, unanimously, That the Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, our present distinguished Representative in Congress, for his bold and intrepid defense of the Right of Petition—for his timely exposure of the intrigues and designs of the Executive to produce the annexation of Texas to the Union for purposes repugnant to humanity—for his vote against the Sub Treasury, and his unequivocal denunciation of this favorite measure of the administration, whatever "harlequin shape" it may assume—for his decided resistance to the encroachments of Executive power and influence—and for his watchfulness in laying bare the corruptions and profligacy of the present administration, entitles him to a public expression of the approbation of his constituents.

Resolved, That in view of his distinguished talents and experience, and his avowed determination as long as his health and strength shall last him, to oppose the maddening schemes of a Northern President with Southern principles, we do unanimously recommend the Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, to the electors of this District as a candidate for Representative to the 26th Congress.

A committee was appointed to notify Mr. Adams and request his acceptance of the nomination.

Voted.—That the proceedings be published.
ANTHONY COLLAMORE, Chairman.
JOSHUA SMITH, Secretary.

LIBERAL CONVENTION.

At a very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Norfolk County, at Alden's Hotel, in Dedham, on the 24th, without distinction of political parties, but opposed to the present license law; E. W. BRADLEY, of Roxbury, and JABEZ BIGELOW, of Quincy, were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been briefly stated by the Chairman, Harvey Field, Esq., of Quincy, moved, and it was unanimously voted,

that a Committee of five be appointed to propose to the meeting three persons of liberal principles, to be supported for State Senators at the approaching election—which Committee subsequently reported the following gentlemen, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting, viz.:—Hon. John Ruggles of Milton, Hon. William Ellis of Dedham, and Hon. Lewis Fisher of Franklin.

The following Resolutions were then introduced by a Committee appointed for the purpose, and adopted with acclamations:—

Resolved, That we have assembled this day in Norfolk County, to confer together on the important subject of our State Laws, and the alarming manner in which they are pursued, and to propose some method of restoring the one to that principle of liberty guaranteed by our constitution, and to place a just rebuke upon those persons, who have against public opinion and the true meaning of the law, paralyzed the prosperity of our villages; thrust the mechanic and tradesman from their employment; closed our public houses, and immured many of our most worthy and industrious fellow citizens within the cold walls of a prison.

Resolved, That the first principles of our government are equality of laws, equal rights, and free enjoyment of our opinions; and, to sustain those principles, we are bound to make a great effort to elect to the approaching General Court, men who will oppose the present arbitrary license law in a manner becoming state legislators.

Resolved, That we have assembled not with political feelings, but as the representatives of a free and injured people; and in pursuing a course to redeem our lost privileges, we will vote for such men only as we believe will support in an unflinching manner, the liberal principles demanded by an enlightened community.

Resolved, That believing as we do in the independence of character and moral honesty of the following gentlemen, we cheerfully recommend them to your suffrages as Senators, at the approaching election, viz.:

Hon. JOHN RUGGLES, of Milton,
" WILLIAM ELLIS, of Dedham,
" LEWIS FISHER, of Franklin.

Resolved, That in the above nomination, we have introduced to you gentlemen who have for many years represented the County in our Senate Chamber—who have filled the most important and various offices in the gift of their constituents, always in manner to the admiration of their friends and acceptable to those who have opposed them: we have therefore discharged a duty we owe to American principles, to the community, and to ourselves—and we will use all honorable means to induce every liberal voter in Norfolk County to sustain them at the Ballot Box.

Resolved, That we congratulate our sister County of Suffolk, with many others of the State, in the dignified stand they have taken to check the intolerant spirit of proscription: and we pledge ourselves to continue firm in our efforts, until our present unjust License Laws are blotted from the Statute Book.

After various committees were appointed for carrying into effect the objects of the meeting, and securing the election of the above candidates, it was

Voted.—That the proceedings should be published in the newspapers of the County, the Boston Centinel and Gazette, and Morning Post, with such others as are disposed to publish the same.

The Convention was then dissolved.

EDWARD W. BRADLEY, Chairman.
JABEZ BIGELOW,
GEORGE H. FRENCH, } Secretaries.

MOVEMENTS IN BRAINTREE.

At a meeting of the friends of Temperance in Braintree, at Lyceum Hall, on Monday evening the 22d inst. Mr. SAMUEL HAYDEN was chosen Moderator and JOHN HOBART Secretary. After some remarks by several gentlemen upon the license law and the efforts making by spirit dealers in Boston and elsewhere to cause its repeal, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the law passed by our last Legislature regulating the sale of ardent spirits is good in its object, and if properly sustained will be productive of great good to the community.

Resolved, That the vigorous efforts making by the dealers and others concerned in intoxicating liquors, to prejudice the public against the law, require corresponding efforts by the friends of temperance in every part of our Commonwealth.

Resolved, That should the sale of intoxicating liquor be continued and the public good and the voice of the people require the continuance of legislation with regard to it, the object of legislation should be to defend the community from its manifold evils.

Resolved, That we look upon those who contribute to traffic in and encourage the use of intoxicating liquors, as guilty of undermining the health of individuals, destroying the happiness of families, and breaking up the peace and quiet of the community.

Resolved, That no person, however temperate he may profess to be, who is an advocate for the licensed traffic in intoxicating liquors, can be a friend of order or human happiness.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every good citizen at the present crisis, to sacrifice all personal feelings and to exert all his influence at the ballot box, to secure the election of those who are friends to temperance, morality and good order.

Resolved, That as we have not our "ten thousand" nor our "one thousand dollars to give carry our point," we pledge ourselves to all honorable means to sustain any law that tends directly to lessen the misery and increase the happiness of the community.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is the duty of the friends of temperance not to sustain or patronize those papers which oppose the "License Law."

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the resolution forming in every part of our land to drive intemperance from our borders, and sincerely hope that all the professed "friends" of temperance may believe that the better way is, to touch not, taste not and handle not the unclean thing.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Moderator and Secretary and presented for publication in all the papers in Norfolk County.

SAMUEL HAYDEN, Moderator.
JOHN HOBART, Secretary.

LIBERAL MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of Quincy, of all parties opposed to the present License Law, was held at the Centre School Room, on the 21st instant, agreeably to notice; Capt. JOSIAH GLOVER was called to the Chair and THOMAS ADAMS, Jr. chosen Secretary.

Voted.—To choose twenty-four Delegates to attend the County Convention at Dedham on the 24th instant. Messrs. Harvey Field, Nathaniel White, Ebenezer Bent, Josiah Glover, Alpheus Spear, Samuel Packard, William V. Lincoln, Urban Cudworth, William Newcomb, Ezra Beale, Francis Williams, Thomas Adams, Jr., George H. French, Samuel Thomas, Thomas White, John D. Thayer, Freeman Moore, Ebenezer Adams, 2d, John J. Carr, James Bigelow, John Page, H. H. Flanders, J. M. Glover, James Baxter were duly chosen.

Voted.—To choose a committee of three to call any meeting or meetings that they may deem expedient in relation to this subject previous to the election which takes place on the 12th of November next. Messrs. Harvey Field, John Newcomb and Thompson Baxter were chosen.

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

Town Meeting.

Norfolk ss. To either of the Constables of the Town of Quincy,

GREETING:

[L. S.] Y
OU are hereby required, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify and warn the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified to vote in Town Affairs and Elections, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on MONDAY, the twelfth day of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon (it being the second Monday of said month,) to act on the following articles, viz.—

First—To choose a Moderator.

Second—To take into consideration an order of no-

ice served on the Town by the County Commissioners, relative to the removal of John H. Pratt, and others,

to said loading from Cherry Street in Braintree, through lands of sundry persons as described in said petition, and terminating near Mr. Willard's Ledge, in Quincy.

Third—To hear and act on the Report of the Selectmen, relative to the petition of Solomon Willard and others, for a Road leading from Common Street, near the gate of Timothy Ricker, thence through land of said Ricker, John D. Thayer and Samuel Copeland, to the new Town Road near the West District School House.

Fourth—To see if the Town will continue to the six School Districts, as recently revised, authority to choose their Preliminary Committees.

Fifth—To give in their votes for a Representative to the Twenty-Sixth Congress of the United States, for the Twelfth District.

Sixth—To give in their votes for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators and Councillors, agreeably to the Constitution and Laws of this Commonwealth.

Seventh—To determine the number of Representatives the Town will elect for the ensuing political year.

Eighth—To choose such number of Representatives to represent this Town in the next General Court.

Hereof fail not and make return of this warrant, with your doings thereon, unto the Town Clerk, on or before the time appointed for said meeting.

Given under our hands and seals, at Quincy, this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

LEWIS BASS, Selectmen

EBENEZER JEWETT, Selectmen

JAMES NEWCOMB, > of

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Quincy.

HARVEY FIELD, Weymouth, Oct. 20. 3w

Q
UINCY, October 27th, 1838.

NORFOLK ss. By virtue of the above warrant, I hereby notify the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, who are qualified as therein expressed, to meet at the time, place, and for the purposes therein named. A true copy. Attest:

GEORGE BAXTER, Constable.

Quincy, Oct. 27. 3w

To VOTERS. The Selectmen are making out a list of qualified voters in this town, and it behoves every individual possessing the required qualifications, to see that his name is embraced in the list.

NOTICES.

A Lecture will be delivered before the Quincy Lyceum, at the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, (Oct. 31st) commencing at seven o'clock, by the Rev. Charles Brooks of Hingham.

JONATHAN FRENCH, Secretary.

The Directors of the Quincy Lyceum are desired to meet at the Centre School Room, next TUESDAY EVENING, at seven o'clock.

The Democratic Nominating Committee, for the selection of a double list of Representatives, will meet for that purpose, at the Centre School Room, next MONDAY EVENING, at seven o'clock, precisely.

By order of the Chairman.

The democratic citizens of Quincy, one and all, are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, (Nov. 3d.) at seven o'clock, to hear and act on the Report of their Committee relative to Representatives, and for the transaction of such other business as the democratic cause may require.

By order of the Town Committee.

The standing democratic Town Committees, in the several towns of Weymouth, Cohasset, Quincy and Milton, (pursuant to a vote of the recent County Convention,) are requested to meet at the Hancock House in Quincy, on Tuesday, the 6th of November, at six o'clock in the afternoon, in order to devise the most effectual means to secure the success of democratic principles at the approaching important election.

By order of the County Committee.

The Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society will hold its semi-annual meeting at the Baptist Meeting-house in Hingham, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st of October, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Messrs Phelps and Garrison are expected to be present. Friends from towns out of the County are invited to attend.

T. P. RYDER, Secretary.

The democratic citizens of Weymouth, one and all, are requested to meet at John G. Rogers' Hall, in Weymouth, on SUNDAY EVENING, (Nov. 11th,) at six o'clock, agreeably to an adjournment, to select suitable persons to represent the Town in the next General Court, and to adopt such measures preparatory to the General Election as shall then be deemed expedient.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Chairman.

ABNER W. PAINE, Secretary.

The Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will hold their next Annual Meeting, in Weymouth, at Rev. Mr. Perkins' Meeting House, on TUESDAY, the 13th of November next. The public services to commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

The Board of Managers are requested to meet at eight o'clock in the forenoon.

D. SANTORD, Corresponding Secretary.

MARRIED.

In this town, Mr. Josiah V. Packard to Miss Catherine E. Shaw.

A slice of cake accompanied the above, for which the happy couple have the good wishes of ourselves, that their path through life may be strewed with flowers as sweet as their cake.

In Abington, Mr. Nathaniel W. Cushing, of Hanson, to Miss Sally Blake.

DIED.

In Cohasset, Mrs. Ruth Jenkins, aged 45.

In Scituate, Mrs. Deborah Gouch, of Boston, aged 88.

THOMAS B. ADAMS' Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been duly appointed Executors of the last will and testament of

THOMAS B. ADAMS,

late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman,

deceased, and have accepted said trust. And all per-

sons having demands upon the estate of the said de-

cendant are required to exhibit the same, and all persons

indulged in payment to

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Isaac Hull Adams, Executors.

Quincy, Oct. 27. 3w

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Sept. 29. 3w

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 27. 3w

POETRY.

THE AMERICAN BOY.

Father—look up and see that flag,
How gracefully it flies;
Those pretty stripes—they seem to be
A rainbow in the skies.
It is your country's flag, my son,
And proudly drinks the light,
O'er ocean's wave—in foreign climes—
A symbol of our might.

Father—what fearful noise is that,
Like thundering of the clouds;
Why do the people wave their hats,
And rush along in crowds?
It is the voice of the cannonry,
The glad shouts of the free;
This is a day of memory dear—
Tis Freedom's jubilee.

I wish that I was now a man,
I'd fire my cannon too,
And cheer as loudly as the rest—
But father, why don't you?
I'm getting old and weak—but still
My heart is big with joy,
I've witness'd many a day like this—
Shout there aloud, my boy.

Hurrah! for Freedom's jubilee!
God bless our native land;
And may I live to hold the sword
Of freedom in my hand!
Well done my boy—grow up and love
The land that gave you birth;
A home where Freedom loves to dwell,
Is paradise on earth.

COME LET US PRAY.

Come let us pray! 'tis sweet to feel
That God himself is near,
That while we at his footstool kneel,
His mercy deigns to hear;

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

BOSTON, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwanted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

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The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

FEATHERS! FEATHERS!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—cheap.

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Sept. 23.

Feathers!

Feathers

QUINCY PATRIOT.

production, probably from the pen of S. G. Goodrich, and founded on declamation rather than argument—a method of reasoning not uncommon with the writers of the *hocum* party. The head and front of Mr. Everett's offence in this address is a *change of political opinion*. If this is to be the criterion to weigh the merits of public men, who can be found without condemnation? This charge and *only* charge against Mr. Everett is common to all men of eminence, and consequently fails to the ground powerless. There is no stronger evidence of a great mind, than a retraction of *mistaken principles*. It argues honesty and virtue as the basis of that man's conduct through life. The propriety of Mr. Everett's lucid views, is called in question at some length, respecting the financial concerns of the nation. A question which at present is the dividing line between the whig and democratic parties of the country, and will be decided in 1840 by the voice of the people, whether we shall have an Independent and Constitutional Treasury, yearly under the cognizance of Congress, the immediate representatives of the people, separating Government from Banks, and producing as its operation will surely be, a state of permanent prosperity hitherto unknown in this country, by introducing as a general and popular circulation in the United States the precious metals, which never deceives the holder in their value, and by leaving the business affairs of men to stand by their merits;—or whether we shall have a monied corporation, in the revival of the United States Bank, followed by a recurrence of all its good and evil influences on the community, now expanding trade by its abundant paper issues, to a monomania for sudden wealth and visionary speculations, nominally increasing property to ten-fold its real value, and anon by its contractive powers, to arrest every branch of enterprise, make bankrupts of thousands and lessen property from its real value; and all by a machinery of wires pulled by one King Biddle. Congress has no right by the federal Constitution to create corporations. It is hostile to its letter and spirit. A Bank is a corporate power, and therefore Congress cannot constitutionally create a bank corporation or any other corporation. As long as Mr. Everett stands by the great charter of our liberties—as long as he raises his manly voice against its constructive power and in favor of its literal interpretation—as long as he advocates equal rights, his countrymen will stand by him through good and evil report, whatever others may say to the contrary notwithstanding.

For the Quincy Patriot.

BEAWE OF TRICKS.

There is much truth and good sense in the following article from the Norfolk Advertiser. It is well worthy the consideration of every whig in the county, and I will thank you to give it an insertion in your paper.

A SUBSCRIBER.

You are aware that a *third ticket* for Senators, for this county, was recently nominated in Dedham by those called the liberal party. We ask you to examine this matter, as to a few of its features, carefully.

In the first place, this is a mere Van Buren Loco Foco operation. This is proved by several notorious facts: 1st. The meeting was called by a Van Buren man, who stated, (as we are informed,) in a Van Buren caucus, that he wished to devote himself to this business during the election, and on this ground asked to be excused from his other electioneering duties,—which request was granted by the said Van Buren caucus. 2d. The presiding officer of the Convention, and most of the active members were Loco Focos. 3d. It is generally understood by the Loco Foco party in the country that this liberal ticket is *not to be voted for* by them—they are to go like true men for their regular nomination. For this reason it is, that this split ticket consists of a majority of Whigs.

The whole affair, then, is a bait to catch such Whigs as can be caught by these loco-foco mousers. If such men as Mr. Ruggles and Mr. Fisher can be induced to lend their names to a scheme which must separate them forever from their friends, and place them irredeemably on the ground of persons who can attempt to break down the great principles to which their lives have been honorably devoted heretofore,—and this for the mere chance of defeating an election,—it will be a source of deep regret to their friends. We do not, however, for a moment believe, that they will allow themselves to be the tools of such a man as the chief workman in this poor business. One thing is certain—nothing but contempt can be bestowed, both by liberals and others, upon this kind of trick, by which a local cause is to be made the instrument of subversing a political party.

ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

As promised, we publish to-day the Address and Resolutions, adopted at the recent Whig County Convention, which assembled for the nomination of Senators.

FELLOW CITIZENS. The questions which divide the people of the United States into two great parties, have been of late so thoroughly discussed, as to render it unnecessary that we should present you with elaborate argument on the present occasion. We shall content ourselves with briefly pointing out a few considerations, which we hope may inspire you with zeal and activity in discharge of the duties, which the approaching election imposes.

You cannot be insensible of the fact that an unwonted and spasmodic vigor has recently been infused into the administration party throughout the country. A mighty effort is making by them, and the object to be accomplished is nothing less than a revolution in the nature and spirit of our government. The instrument by which this change is to be effected is denominated an *Independent Treasury*, by means of which three immediate purposes are to be answered. 1. The vast public revenues are to pass effectually from the keeping of Con-

gress—the people's trustees—into the hands of an executive chief and his dependants. 2, the government is to be endowed with the power, while it has manifested the disposition, to control or crush the monetary institutions of the several States throughout the land, and 3, our national government, which, from the time of Washington, down to the inauguration of Andrew Jackson, has given its effective aid to commerce and the business of the country, generally, and has at all times, acknowledged its obligation to sustain and encourage the industry and enterprise of the country by furnishing a suitable currency, is to alter its whole policy in these respects, set these obligations at defiance, and in the eager desire of self-exaltation to set up an *Independent Treasury*, cut adrift from the people and leave them to sink or swim as they may.

In the county of Norfolk, as in every other part of the Union, an attempt is making to seduce the people into an approval of this pernicious revolution—and here, as elsewhere, we perceive that the impulse comes from the various branches of the incipient sub-treasury master. The papers, pamphlets, itinerant orators, itinerant lecturers, managers, and manoeuvres, which are now pluming the spurs, rowel deep, into the administration party of this county and forcing them to the onset, are sent to us by the sub-treasury junto of Boston. The excitement of our political enemies in this county, is an outright manufacture of the Boston Custom House. As you can trace the coming and going of ants to the hill, you can perceive the Boston Custom House to be the point from which the party agents issue and to which they return.

If there are individuals among us, citizens endowed with the high privilege of the elective franchise, who are willing to become the puppets of this foreign influence, at least let the whigs of this county do what they may to arrest this attempt to deprive the freemen of their birth-right, and attach old Republican Norfolk to the triumphal car of despotism.

Let us turn a moment to the arguments, if such they may be called, which are put before the people of this county, as inducements to desert the good old turnpike road of experience, and make a new path through the untried swamps, thickets and brambles of experiment. An Address is sent out, drawn up by an individual who has written more pamphlets and pronounced more orations in favor of a National Bank, than any other in the Commonwealth, in which an attempt is made to prove that such an institution is a national curse—even though this implies that he who makes the attempt has been a wholesale propagator of pernicious error. In the feverish heat of new-born zeal, the convert seems to mistake fancy for fact, and dictation for argument. Thus the Pennsylvania Bank of the U. S. now deprived of its national charter and reduced to a mere State institution, is placed before you, its proceedings scanned, and inferences drawn, as if it were still a National Bank! Shorn of its wide-spread branches—released from its national responsibility arising from its national charter—with new duties proceeding from its new organization—this Bank is still made the text, out of which a sermon against a national institution is dogmatically preached. Those who use this strain of argument, show but little respect for the understandings of the people they address. Such sophistry cannot delude the intelligent citizens of Norfolk. *Whatever the Pennsylvania Bank may now be, it is not a National Bank—such as we approve—and BE IT GOOD OR ILL, IT WAS CONVERTED FROM ITS ORIGINAL CHARACTER, TO ITS PRESENT CONDITION, BY JACKSON MANAGEMENT, AND JACKSON VOTES.*

The same authority to which we have alluded, told us but a few years since, that a National Bank was indispensable to the soundness of the currency and for the regulation of exchanges between one part of the country and another.

Yet this individual, converted into a sub-treasury man, and speaking for the sub-treasury cause of the county, declares that “the exchanges and the currency are competent to regulate themselves, and that they cannot be regulated in any other way than by the ordinary operations of trade,” an he adds, that “such regulation is as inexpedient as it is impossible.” What will the intelligent freemen of this country—tradesmen, manufacturers, farmers, mechanics—say to this? Will they not adduce their own experience as furnishing demonstration of its fallacy? Will they not point to history, which has recorded that under a National Bank we have had forty years of unexampled prosperity; and under eight years of experiments and attempts to do without such an institution, we have twice been subjected to all the evils of national bankruptcy, and wide-spread commercial distress and ruin.

The individual to whom we have alluded, once told us that a National Bank was of peculiar importance to the middling and poorer classes, because it gave stability to the currency, and that these classes, more than any others, were interested in such uniformity. And is not this as true now as it was four years ago, when, in the capacity of a Senator of Massachusetts, he gave this doctrine his solemn sanction? Truth never changes; but it is a melancholy fact that some men change according to the inducements which are placed before them. The orator in question will not dispute this proposition. In that peculiar strain of rhetoric for which he is distinguished, a few years since he described General Jackson, as making his palace at Washington *the disgusting scene of a personal scramble, for office among his partisans, gathered from all parts of the country to share in the spoils, as carrion crows are drawn together by the carcass.* He has now voluntarily joined this ill omened flock. Has he been tempted by the flavor of the sub-treasury spoils to change his position, and by virtue of this conversion to assail the truths which he once

uttered, and now try to prove them falsehoods? The serious responsibility involved in this question, is for him to adjust with his country and his conscience. For ourselves, we judge not his motives, but his arguments are weighed in the balance and found wanting.

One word as to the sub-treasury scheme. This is the project of politicians, not of the people. Ask men of business, men of experience, either in this country or elsewhere, and they will tell you that it is not their scheme. If you wish to find its inventors and abettors, you must go to Benton, Calhoun, Bancroft, Everett, and others of the same feather; politicians, office holders, office seekers. The sub-treasury is the scheme of those whom the Hon. A. H. Everett represents as only seeking the spoils of office. The people are for the good old way, and the good old times, and though they may be swayed for a season by the force of party machinery impelled by the potent impulse of the administration purse, they cannot permanently be made to follow the thorny path into which political speculators would lead them.

There are two points of view in which the sub-treasury should be steadfastly regarded. The first is, that it is esteemed a pernicious device by practical men throughout the country, and as bearing in its nature the same disastrous consequences as the other experiments which have proceeded from the same source. Every person who has been observant of the times must be aware of this fact. While the bill for its establishment was pending during the last session of Congress, there was a general state of fear and panic throughout the country. The very apprehension of that measure, paralysed the land. The tempest that had swept the nation was passed, and the inherent energy of business was seeking to put forth its shoots from amidst the trampled and tangled ruins that strewed the soil. But that sub-treasury bill cast its threatening shadow over the country and chilled our nascent enterprise and industry. That bill was defeated, and once more, the people seemed to draw a free breath, as if delivered from some fearful calamity. Prosperity seemed now again to dawn upon us, and a happier day to be before us. But that cloud may yet return; the sub-treasury bill still threatens us; the politicians of the government party are essaying to bring it back. They ask your aid in this matter? Fellow Citizens will you give it?

The other point of view in which it is important that we regard the sub-treasury plan, is its tendency to destroy the Credit system. Whether we consider the origin of this scheme, the classes of persons who sustain it, or its attitudes inferred from all experience and analogy, we shall see that its design and operation must be, not only to curtail or destroy our credit institutions, but the general system of credit throughout the country. The first importer of the sub-treasury system into the United States, if we remember correctly, was the celebrated Fanny Wright; at all events she is now and has been for years, a most active, as well as efficient promoter of the measure. By all political as well as political justice, it should ever be consummated, the President is bound to elevate this *feminine* politician to the rank of Prime Minister. The followers of Fanny Wright—agrarians, levellers and lynchers, are for a sub-treasury, and with them its chief merit is, that it promises to crush credit and the banks. General Jackson, who has lately become a sub-treasury man also holds, that ‘all who do business on borrowed capital ought to break.’ And finally the late sub-treasury address to the citizens of Norfolk, declares, that “the contracting of debts, whether by individuals or nations, although in some cases it may afford temporary relief, is regularly the source of embarrassment and loss.”

And yet, fellow citizens, the American Revolution was achieved by credit—the late war with Great Britain was fought by credit—nay this very Sub-Treasury Administration is now sustained by credit. Credit is the poor man's weapon, with which he successfully enters into competition with the rich. It is the great instrument by which our unexampled national prosperity has been mainly created, and he who seeks to destroy it, aims a blow at the very brain of our national prosperity. It was credit that built the great Erie Canal and thus began an era of internal improvements with which history furnishes no parallel. It was credit that enabled Fulton successfully to apply steam to the navigation of water craft. It was credit that in another country brought rail roads into use. It is credit that has given scope to the inventive genius of New England, as displayed in a thousand and ingenious and useful contrivances. It is credit which places the well educated, prudent and sagacious sons of the poor on a par with those of the rich. If credit be destroyed, the rich, not being able to loan their money, must remain in business in order to obtain an income; thus of necessity they will engross the whole trade. Those without capital must remain mere laborers, the hewers of wood and the drawers of water. This truth is conspicuously illustrated in Spain, Turkey and the despotic countries of Asia. In all these realms, three things uniformly go together—a sub-treasury administration—an absence of the credit system—and a general division of the people into two permanent castes—the rich capitalists and the poor laborers. It is to this base condition, that the sub-treasury system, so far as it can have its legitimate effects, will bring this free and happy country—free and happy no longer, when credit is destroyed.

Fellow Citizens, you are asked to give your voices and your votes in favor of this odious scheme. We will not for a moment doubt your answer. Nor is this the only boon that is demanded of you by our political opponents. They ask you to surrender the government of Massachusetts into their hands. And what are the grounds upon which they urge this

modest request. They are two-fold. 1st, that the last Legislature of Massachusetts failed to make a thorough bank investigation; and 2d, that they released the banks from the twenty-four per cent. penalty. And what is the answer to all this? Is it true that the last Legislature did not cause a thorough sifting of the banks. How else could the monstrous corruptions, impositions and abuses of that peculiar pet of the government, the Commonwealth Bank have been exposed. How else could the Middlesex, Fulton, Franklin and Fayette banks have been laid open to the public, and the pernicious evils produced in them by administration men and measures been made clear as the sun at noon day. The truth is, fellow citizens, that the investigation of the last Legislature was too close and searching for our opponents. Had they been in power, that investigation had never been made, or if it had the abuses in the pet banks had never been brought to light. What our antagonists want is not the exposure of corruption, but the power of practising it, with the means of hiding it from the people. They wish to make the government of Massachusetts the same political charnel house that they have made of the national government—a scene where the hounds of office and spoils may revel over the carcass unseen and unburdened by the people. They have resisted investigation at Washington, and we may safely infer that they would resist it in Massachusetts, were they to get possession of the government.

As to the charge in respect to the suspension of the twenty-four per cent. penalty, you will all bear in mind two facts, which are a triumphant answer to the charge. The first is that the suspension operated only in favor of banks which should resume specie payments—the second is that this act of the Legislature was followed by a speedy resumption of specie payments by every bank in the Commonwealth. Such are the lame and impotent arguments by which the citizens of Massachusetts are urged by the sub-treasury Orator to give up the Bay State, to the prey of those he has designated as hungry crows yearning for the carcass. Fellow citizens, we venture to anticipate your reply—*IT SHALL NOT BE!* Though other States may fall down and worship the brazen image—we would choose the fiery furnace, rather than such degradation. We would not stoop to Gesler's cap, but would sooner share Tell's chains, with his patriotic independence. To the polls, then!—one and all—for old Norfolk—on the day of action! As stimulants to activity, we present you with the name of EDWARD EVERETT as a candidate for Governor, and of GEORGE HULL for Lt. Governor. We present you as candidates for the Senate for this County—Thomas French, Samuel G. Goodrich, Joseph L. Richardson. These are good men and true—bound to Whig principles—and identified with the cause of the people in opposition to the cause of despotism. Remember that every vote for them is a shot at the breast of tyranny—and that, in the coming struggle, every such shot will be needed. We say to the Whigs—all hands upon deck, for the storm lowers, and the ship needs your aid.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved. That we consider the whole course of policy on the part of the present and preceding administrations in respect to the currency, as having done incalculable mischief to the country, without any compensating benefit: that we particularly disapprove of the wavering and unsettled policy, by which they have kept the country in a constant state of anxiety, panic and alarm; and at one period approving a national bank, and then condemning it; at one time making pet banks, the depositories of the public money, and then abandoning the scheme for a sub-treasury; one day crying down all paper money, and at another issuing it from the treasury by millions.

Resolved. That such a fluctuating course of conduct marks at once the incapacity of the administration party and an indifference on their part to the peace, happiness and prosperity of the people, over whom they exert the influence of an evil destiny.

Resolved. That the people of these United States have decided by their votes that the administration party are responsible for the adoption of what is called “the *pet bank system*,” by which the banking capital of this country was vastly increased, speculation encouraged, and final ruin brought upon the currency and the commerce of the country.

Resolved. That the thanks of the people of this Commonwealth are specially due to the Whigs of our last Legislature for the fearless assiduity with which they investigated the banks of this state, and which resulted in an exposure of the stupendous system of fraud,

into which the operations of the National Government had led the managers of some of the leading pet banks, such as the Commonwealth Bank, the Fulton Bank, the Franklin Bank, the Lafayette Bank, and the Middlesex Bank.

Resolved. That we have full confidence that

the same vigilance displayed in this investigation, will be applied by the legislature in future, and that we should deplore it as the greatest evil that could befall us, to have the same men, and the same party which caused the evils and abuses aforesaid, acquire the power to introduce their system of corruption into the affairs of our state government.

Resolved. That we see with regret and indignation the intermeddling of Boston political

schemers and managers, with the proper business of the citizens of this county, and that we deem it the true democratic and republican principle of this country, and the only safe mode of proceeding, for the people to be left to form their own private opinions and express them fairly at the polls; and that all attempts on the part of the Government dependents to control or bias the citizens, is to be charged directly upon the administration, as an attempt to corrupt the people and govern them by the power of money and patronage.

Resolved. That for these good and sufficient reasons, we will do all in our power to keep the good ship Massachusetts, out of the hands of political pirates—those who have been characterized by one who is now their leader and orator in this county, as seeking for spoils as “crows gather to the carcass.”

Resolved. That the party watch words of *bank* or *no bank*, which have been rung through all their various changes by the friends of the present administration, have been resorted to for the purpose of making up a false issue and thereby diverting the attention of the people from the real cause of the distresses they have suffered, from the mad acts and wild experiments of the government, overwhelming the whole business community in embarrassment and ruin; as well as from the most extravagant and wasteful expenditure of the people's money, far exceeding that of any previous administration.

Resolved. That the effort to break down the credit system in the United States, a system by which the country has made such rapid strides in prosperity, would if successful, be destructive to the best interests of the people; and that we recognize in the sentiment expressed by the late chief magistrate of the Union that “*all who trade on borrowed capital ought to break*,” the very essence of aristocracy, its practical tendency being to keep the rich—rich, and the poor—poor. Who is there that began the world without a dollar, and has, by his industry, been enabled to acquire a competency, that has not felt the benefit of a loan; and how does this principle of Jackson quadrate with the opinion of the patriot Franklin, or with his praiseworthy benefaction to be applied in small loans in aid of young indigent mechanics?

Resolved. That the recent coalition between nullification and locofocoism, which brings into community a feeling with the aristocracy of the South, the only natural aristocracy of the country, the foreign agrarians and infidels of our Atlantic cities, exhibits only another instance of the base means to which an unholy ambition will resort to subserve its purposes.

Resolved. That the farmers and mechanics of old Norfolk are too intelligent to be deceived by the empty professions of *self-styled democrats*, represented as they are by an army of hungry office seekers and office holders, made up of trading politicians, who have belonged to every party which has existed in the country; and these are the men who are so respectful to the people, and whilst they can scarce conceal their rapacity for the loaves and fishes, and are ready to filch from them every dollar they possess, are making professions of great solicitude for the people's rights.

Resolved. That we cordially recommend to the citizens of this county EDWARD EVERETT as a candidate for Governor, and GEORGE HULL for Lieutenant Governor; and also recommend Thomas French of Canton, Samuel G. Goodrich of Roxbury, and Joseph L. Richardson of Medway, as the whig candidates for the Senate, in the next General Court of this Commonwealth.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

BROOKS' LECTURE.

Last Wednesday evening the Lyceum was favored with an interesting lecture by the Rev. Charles Brooks of Hingham. The subject was common schools, as they exist in Holland. The lecturer delineated the various features in the Holland system, which in many respects is excellent, particularly as it regards the examination of teachers. There is no room there for impure and unskillful hands to experiment upon that most intricate, but yet most important of God's works—the mind: for every teacher, both public and private, is most critically and thoroughly examined before he takes charge of any school. He also must pass through a system of training, by which he can acquire the art of government and the science of teaching, two of the most requisite qualifications to become a good teacher. When will such a plan be universally adopted in our country? Can it not be? yes, whenever the people will it. Ought it not to be? most certainly, if we have any faith in the Prussian maxim “As is the teacher so is the school.”

The Holland and Prussian systems agree in some of the most essential points, in others they differ, which were briefly contrasted by the lecturer. In both, moral and religious education is made the basis of all instruction. They begin at the heart, and through that reach the head. This is an excellent feature, worthy of a Christian people. It is followed with good effect as every believer in Christianity would naturally expect. It makes them happier and better. It prevents crime, as was clearly shown by facts presented, in relation to juvenile offenders in those countries as compared with England, where moral and religious education is quite neglected. If we wish to prevent crime—if we wish to do away with intemperance, to good and wholesome laws obeyed—if we wish to destroy that monster which now lives among us and which makes us as a byword among the nations of the earth—slavery—in short, if we wish our free institutions to be preserved pure and spotless, must not more attention be given to religious instruction in our land. If monarchies need the Christian principle to be cultivated in the people to preserve peace and happiness in their governments, how much more so do republics where the people themselves are the sovereign power!

QUINCY PATRIOT.

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If we wish to prevent crime—if we wish to do away with intemperance, to have good and wholesome laws obeyed—if we wish to destroy that monster which now lives among us and which makes us as a by word short, if we wish our free institutions to be preserved pure and spotless, must not more attention be given to religious instruction in our land. If monarchies need the christian principle to be cultivated in the people to preserve the peace and happiness in their governments, how much more so do republics where the people themselves are the sovereign power!

Mr. Brooks concluded his lecture with some eloquent remarks in which he spoke of the advantages to be derived from such a system of education, and pointed out that mistaken philosophy which expends so much time and money for the ease and comfort of convicts, while it neglects those principles and institutions, which with proper care, would preserve good order in society and make our prisons tenable. He said "It makes me sad to see governments traversing seas and continents to find out new models for a prison, but will hardly cross the street to find a new model for a school-house! Short sighted philosophy! The bolts and bars which will keep your goods safer than steel and iron are the seminal principles of justice and benevolence early and deeply imbedded in the souls of your children. Plato says "a sound education and moral culture, would render the office of judge as much a sinecure, as a good system of bodily training would that of a physician." Yes, let them be well defined, conscientious christian principles *within*, and you will find little need of executive authority *without*. Give me, continued the lecturer, but the money laid out in defensive processes, in law suits, criminal prosecutions, night watches and day watches, walls, prisons and penitentiaries and I will sprinkle you good school-houses over all the land, and put into each of them a competent master at eight hundred dollars a year."

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, NOV. 3, 1838.

MAKING LAND.

It is an old and true saying, "that man cannot create," but it is equally true, that he can manufacture and change the materials which are made into various forms. It is a rare case for land to be made in the country, though a very common occurrence in cities. Still, it can be done in the country as well as in the city. Of this, we recently had ocular demonstration upon holding a piece of land properly made by Capt. LEWIS BASS. It was formerly sloughy land, and of no use either for tillage or pasture. It now produces an average during the season, three tons of excellent hay to an acre, which, at the general price of this article, will yield from fifty to sixty dollars to the acre, on land before the improvement scarcely worth the expense of keeping it enclosed. Besides, it has rendered in a measure that part of the town very beautiful, thus combining utility with beauty. And what is more, it was principally done in the winter season when farmers usually do little more than eat, and drink, and sleep, and enjoy the good of their labors during the summer.

We think our fellow citizen, Cap t. Bass, has set a noble example for his neighbors to imitate; and what a worthy deed would do could the whole of that meadow, which now occupies a considerable portion of the middle of our town, be turned into a fruitful soil. Let this be done, and it would contribute not a little to the health as well as to the value and appearance of the people, and whilst they can scarce conceal their rapacity for the loaves and fishes, and are ready to flinch from every dollar they possess, are making professions of great solicitude for the people's rights.

Resolved. That we cordially recommend to the citizens of this county EDWARD EVERETT as a candidate for Governor, and GEORGE HULL as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor; and we also recommend THOMAS FRENCH of Canton, SAMUEL G. GOODRICH of Roxbury, and JOSEPH L. RICHARDSON of Medway, as the whig candidates for the Senate, in the next General Court of this Commonwealth.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

BROOKS' LECTURE.

Last Wednesday evening the Lyceum was favored with an interesting lecture by the Rev. Charles Brooks of Hingham. The subject was common schools, as they exist in Holland. The lecturer delineated the various features in the Holland system, which in many respects is excellent, particularly as it regards the examination of teachers. There is no room there for impure and unskillful hands to experiment upon that most intricate, but yet most important of God's works—the mind; for every teacher, both public and private, is most critically and thoroughly examined before he takes charge of any school. He also must pass through a system of training, by which he can acquire the art of government and the science of teaching, two of the most requisite qualifications to become a good teacher. When will such a plan be universally adopted in our country? Can it not be? yes, whenever the people will it. Ought it not to be? most certainly, if we have any faith in the Prussian maxim "As is the teacher so is the school."

The Holland and Prussian systems agree in some of the most essential points, in others they differ, which were briefly contrasted by the lecturer. In both, moral and religious education is made the basis of all instruction. They begin at the heart, and through that reach the head. This is an excellent feature, worthy of a christian people. It is followed with good effect as every believer in christianity would naturally expect. It makes them happier and better. It prevents crime, as was clearly shown by facts presented, in relation to juvenile offenders in those countries as compared with England, where moral and religious education is quite neglected.

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JOURNEYMAN PRINTER'S ASSOCIATION. We understand that a society has recently been formed in the city of Boston by the Journeyman Printers for their mutual benefit. Its principal objects are to regulate their wages and to administer aid to unfortunate and distressed members of the "fraternity." Such an institution, when properly managed, cannot fail of producing beneficial results to its members without conflicting with the interests of the employer. Institutions of this kind injudiciously conducted have been detrimental to those who expected to reap advantages from it, often creating unkind feelings between the employer and the journeyman. We do not, however, anticipate such evil consequences from this association—formed as it is of men of experience—with enlightened views of human nature—whose sole objects are to promote the welfare of the trade and to aid the cause of benevolence. We wish the enterprise consummate success.

RURAL REPOSITORY. It was stated a few weeks since by us, on account of the non-appearance of this interesting publication on our editorial-table, that it had probably ceased to exist; but we are highly gratified to learn that our fears were unfounded, by the reception of the "back" numbers of the present volume. Its high character—the ability displayed by its talented editor—the rich selections of entertaining and useful matter, and its neat mechanical workmanship, all conspire to render this publication eminently worthy of a still more extended patronage. Subscriptions received at this office where the work may be examined.

TO READERS. The favors of our advertising friends exclude much matter of intelligence prepared for this paper. We want a larger sheet—let each of our present subscribers procure one more, and the paper shall be forthwith enlarged. Communications delayed this week will receive early attention.

SENATOR. The Hon. William Ellis, of Dedham, nominated for the State Senate by the recent Liberal Convention, has declined being a candidate. The committee appointed for the purpose have selected DALE PICKERING, Esq. of Bellington, a candidate of the democratic party for the same office, to supply the vacancy on said ticket.

THE GIFT. This annual for the ensuing year has made its appearance, and as we understand, disappoints the high expectations which have previously been entertained of its literary character. We cannot, however, speak from personal knowledge, as we have not seen a copy.

NORFOLK ARGUS. The political treachery of the individuals who purchased the subscription list of this paper, has obliged the friends of truth and candor "once more to fling its banner to the breeze." We hope the democracy of old Norfolk will no longer be duped by the pretensions of an unprincipled "tool," of a party.

NOTICE. Our correspondent, "A lover of consistency and fair play" is informed that anonymous communications, where the postage remains unpaid, are not published. Our columns are open to free discussion. Write another for our next paper, send your name, and both shall then appear.

A CARD. Thomas O. Sylvester respectfully returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Quincy, for their exertions in saving his property from fire on the morning of the second instant.

NOTICES. The citizens of Quincy, of all parties, opposed to the present license law, are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 11th, at 7 o'clock, to nominate three Representatives to represent the town in the next General Court, and to transact any other necessary business that will benefit the liberal cause.

Per order of the Town Committee.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURE. A week ago last evening, a lecture was delivered in the Town Hall, before the Anti-Slavery Society, by the Rev. Jonas Perkins, of Braintree. The object of the lecture was to show the inconsistency of American slavery with the Gospel. This was shown, first, from the fact that it subjects the slave to *unrequited* toil. The gospel commands masters to give to their servants that which is just and equal. Second, from the fact that it deprives the slave of the privileges of reading the Bible, whereas the gospel requires all men to search the scriptures. Third, because it infringes upon the sacred relations of husbands, wives, and parents, and children. The gospel holds these relations most sacred. Slavery tramples them in the dust. Fourth, because the system of American slavery can be supported only by iniquitous claims. All such claims the Bible rejects. Fifth, because it directly contravenes the plainest precepts of the Bible—"he that stealeth a man and selleth him shall surely be put to death."

The lecture was a finished piece of composition, and it is presumed were fully convinced that the leading sentiment of the lecture was not only true but amply sustained by the lecturer. The lecture would do good if it could appear in print.

It is a new thing for slaveholders to resort to the Bible to find support to their accursed practices. Why is this? Manifestly, because they have found themselves hard pressed for arguments to keep their consciences quiet. The time was, and but a few years since, when they would readily acknowledge that slavery was wrong—that it was an evil, and that they wished to be rid of it. But since efforts have been made by the North to banish it from the land, they have changed their tune, and now slavery instead of being a *very bad* thing is a *very good* thing—a patriarchal institution—hallowed by holy men of old. Is not this accounted for upon the very obvious principle, that as light is shed abroad on this subject, conscience begins to awake. It seems to be upon the same principle that the Ephesians cried out all at once, "great is Diana of the Ephesians." It is like the drowning man catching at a straw.

The democratic citizens of Quincy, one and all, are requested to meet at John G. Rogers' Hall, in Quincy, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 10th inst., at half past 6 o'clock, to nominate candidates for Representatives to the next General Court, and also to transact such other business as preparatory to the elections as may be deemed necessary.

By order of the Committee.

Per order of the President and Directors,

T. R. HANSON, Cashier.

Weymouth, Nov. 3.

3w

Quincy, Nov. 3.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Sheriff's Sale.

Quincy, Oct. 27, 1838.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the twentieth day of December next, at nine of the clock before noon, on or in front of the premises, hereinafter mentioned and described, all the right in equity that Nathan Josselyn, of Quincy, in said County of Norfolk, Shipwright, had on the nineteenth day of June now last past, when the same was attached on mesne process of redeeming certain mortgaged real estate, to wit:—

A certain piece or parcel of land, situate at Quincy Point, (so called,) in said Quincy, sold and conveyed to said Josselyn by Edward H. Robbins, Jr., by deed of warranty, with release of Dower, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (ib. 72, fol. 52) and bounded and described in said Deed as follows, to wit—containing one acre, three quarters and six rods more or less—bounded, beginning at a stake 22 feet easterly of the south-east corner of William Brooks' house lot, and running easterly to the south-east corner of a lot of land conveyed to John Whitney, then south-easterly twenty feet to a stake standing on the bank of Weymouth Fore River, said line being in a straight line, thence in the same straight line to low water mark in said river, thence southerly along said river at low water mark to the point of intersection with the southerly line of the premises herein conveyed—which sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, he can exchange for any of the above. Manufactured: Dr. H. H. Rice's Patent; Randall's Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Iron Turned Pad; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufacture. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

BOSTON, Jan. 7, 1838.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingeing in accommodating them to the various forms of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11.

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual unwholesome remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

To the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8.

Valuable Property for Sale.

The following property is offered at private sale—Six Spars, lying on the wharf, suitable for Shear's Poles; about five acres of the first quality of Meadow and Upland, bounding on the Quincy Canal; between four and five rods wide, and Wharf Lots on Bracken's Farm, one sheet of the Union Meeting House Building; lately used as a school-house, with an acre of Land; a New House, suitable for two families, now occupied by John Parrott; twenty-nine acres of Land in Braintree, well fenced, at eleven dollars an acre, suitable for Woodland, Mowing and Pasturing; a very nice House Lot in Franklin street; twenty shares in Boston American Stationer's Company; a Farm, on which is a House, three Barns, a Shop, with thirty acres of Land; sixteen-sevenths of the brig Helms, now loading at the Quincy Point with stone for New York; from ten to fifteen House Lots and Wharf Lots on the Bracken Farm; one hundred and twenty dollars of the Commonwealth Bank. If any person will inform the subscriber of any Stockholder possessing property in this Bank, they shall be reasonably satisfied for their trouble. Notice is given to those people who have bought meat for three years past of F. W. Field, that they must pay their notes and accounts, and if they cannot pay them in money I should be glad to have them paid in work.

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, Sept. 1.

Wheelwright Manufactory.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and the vicinity, that he continues the Wheelwright and Carriage business, in Washington Street, a few rods east of the Stone Temple.

CARRIED, Open and Stone WAGONS, HAY-RIGGINGS, OX-CARTS, made and repaired at short notice, and on reasonable terms, for cash or approved credit.

All kinds of BLOCKS, made and repaired, with wood or iron Shives to suit purchasers.

All orders strictly and punctually executed, and a share of patronage respectively solicited.

GEORGE W. KENISON.

Quincy, Sept. 8.

Copartnership Notice.

JOHN BRIESLER respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has formed a connexion with Mr. Samuel Carter, Jr., and hereafter the business will be conducted under the firm of

BRIESLER & CARTER.

The subscribers inform their friends and customers that they have on hand a general assortment of ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS, Hard and Hollow WARE, CROCKERY WARE, BOOTS and SHOES, etc., etc., etc.

On hand—Twelve first rate COPPER PUMPS, all sizes. BRIESLER & CARTER.

Quincy, May 19.

Notice.

WANTED immediately, by the subscriber, from Two to three hundred SEAMSTRESSES, to make cheap clothing of every description, particularly Shirts, Pants, Drawers, Robins, etc., etc.

Also—SIX first rate Coat Makers.

CALEB HILL.

Dorchester (Neponsetville) July 28.

Feathers! Feathers!!

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and common FEATHERS, of good quality—cheap.

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Sept. 23.

Shirtings & Sheetings,

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14.

Notice.

WANTED immediately, by the subscriber, from

Two to three hundred SEAMSTRESSES,

to make cheap clothing of every description, particularly

FEATHERS, of good quality—cheap.

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Ware-

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.'S STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 45.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1838.

VOLUME 2.

Health Restored!!

THE distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewett, the celebrated Bonsetter, 217 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of GOLICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the General Agent of this great modern medicine permission to refer to them through the public journals. Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr. H. and W. bespeak their genuine philanthropy.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewett, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cases, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with 'Lambar Abscess'—so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. Hewett's usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remained. Another—a gentleman aged forty-five, pronounced by all who knew him to be in a 'confirmed consumption,' was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a confirmed consumption, pronounced past any relief and confined to his room—he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours, respectfully,

THOS. M. BENDER.

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raised a great deal of matter, and who was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear testimony to its good effect.

Yours, respectfully,

C. R. COMSTOCK.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer. Yours truly,

THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

This medicine may be procured of the Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN BRIESLER, Agent.

Quincy, June 9.

Boston Weekly Times.

ABOUT six months have now elapsed since the publication of this paper was commenced; and though it was then considered a small experiment, the result of which, owing to the great competition in the newspaper press, was very doubtful, yet so great has been the voluntary accession of names to the subscription list, that its continuance is now no longer a matter of doubt and uncertainty. The publisher has taken no pains heretofore to force the claims of this paper before the people of New England. Indeed, it is as yet hardly known, away from its immediate vicinity, that such a paper exists. But believing as he does, that it is a publication destined, with proper exertion, to become popular throughout the country, he is induced to take the mode of a weekly periodical.

The Boston Weekly Times is a miscellaneous paper, made up of the reading matter published in the Boston Times (daily) for the entire week, and thus embracing a quantity of original articles and selections, well adapted, it is believed, to the taste of the great mass of readers. The Daily Times having nearly treble the circulation of any daily paper ever published in New England, it is but fair to suppose that the weekly sheet will meet with a corresponding encouragement.

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The price is TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance.—Postmasters and others who will act as agents, and who actually collect and send the money in advance, can retain one fifth of their commission.

GEORGE ROBERTS, Publisher.

Boston, Sept. 1.

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc, etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller."—*Troy Daily Whig*.

"Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author."—*Boston Galaxy*.

"It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication."—*N. Y. Daily Times*.

"It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature."—*N. Y. Evening Star*.

"No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term."—*Boston Daily Times*.

"It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume."—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*.

"Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description."—*N. Y. Com. Advt.*

"The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready limner of scenes and localities which come within his observation."—*Albany Argus*.

"The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting."—*London (Eng.) Times*.

Quincy, Oct. 7.

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 5.

Feathers.

LIVE GESE AND COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six months—Three Dollars if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrearages; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

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AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

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MISCELLANY.

SURPRISES.

It is, I believe, a general observation, that as one advances in life, persons and scenes recur to one's recollection which had for a considerable number of years been utterly banished from it.

I know that I am constantly remembering names, faces, occurrences, and anecdotes which had seemingly wholly disappeared from my memory, and which I welcome again with a sort of pensive interest and mournful pleasure, because they are associated with recollections of those removed from me by the hand of death but who will ever live in my remembrance until I pass away like them, and "my place here shall know me no more."

"Pray, mother," said he, soon after his arrival, "are Lord and Lady W— at the castle?"

"No; but they are expected, I suppose they live a great way from thee, Willie, and thou art not likely to see them in London?"

"I do not see them very often."

"No, my dear, I dare say not; they do not often come in the way of a body like thee."

Deleval smiled but said nothing. On the sabbath day following he went to church with his family; as he held them in their holiday attire, and saw the respect which was paid to them by all descriptions of persons whom they met in the church yard, he experienced the most heartfelt enjoyment; and never during the service, probably was his soul more fervently though humbly, offered up to his Creator in thanksgiving and praise.

The next day one of his sisters came jumping into the room and exclaimed, "why Willie! I wonder what great man thou art like?"

"Indeed, replied he, his eyes involuntarily sparkling, 'I believe I am like no great man but myself, Annie.'

"Oh! but thou must be, for a fine gentleman stopped me in the road just now, and said 'pray young lady, if I may be so bold, did I not see a celebrated man walking with you from church yesterday afternoon?' 'No, indeed sir,' said I, 'it was only my brother, my brother Willie from London.'

"What is that thou art saying?" said a neighbor present, who was that disagreeable thing, a banterer, or a dealer in sarcastic flings, as the phrase is.

Anna repeated what she had said before;—and poor Deleval had to undergo, during the rest of the day, the coarse jokes of this person, and those which it provoked from others, on his being taken for a great man.

"Well, well," said he, at last, impatiently,—"perhaps I may one day be a great man myself."

"Thee, Willie! Thee! Well to think of the conceit of these Londoners! Thee a great man indeed!"

"No, and I am sure I hope not," said his mother, affectionately passing her hand over his face; "for perhaps, if thou wert a great man, Willie, thou wouldest forget thy poor old mother!"

A most pleasing consciousness, accompanied by a sort of choking feeling, which impeded utterance, forced the tears into the eyes of the affectionate son as he held the caressing hand to his lips—at length he articulated in a hoarse voice, "Forget thee, mother!—never, never!"

The next morning Lord W— called, but the whole family were out; and when they returned, Deleval was the only one of those who did not feel surprised at the sight of the peer's card.

"Why, what does this mean?" said his mother to the deaf old servant who had gone to the door; "Lord W— never called here before."

"It was a call of civility, no doubt," said Deleval.

"Pho, nonsense!" cried his mother. "He is too proud to call on such as we."

"He asked for you, I am sure, said the deaf servant.

"For me! oh, I now know why he called—he wants to buy my gray pony, neighbor Norton says—and that is what he called for. But here is our neighbor, I will ask him about it, and the banterer mentioned before, entered the room, on which she immediately showed him Lord W—'s card, adding, "Our Willie here thought he came to call out of civility; but I told him I thought he came about the pony."

"No doubt," replied banterer Norton, grinning sarcastically at Deleval; "but I suppose that concealed London gentleman thought he called upon him."

"Perhaps I did," replied Deleval, giving way to irresistible laughter, in which he was joined by the banterer; but Deleval remembered the proverb, "Let those laugh who win;" and he

knew he had the laugh on his side, and that time would prove it to be so. Nor did his incognito last long. The next morning, just before Norton and the family were sitting down to dinner, and while Deleval was devising means to get away unsuspected as soon as dinner was over, to return Lord W—'s call. Annie exclaimed "Well! I declare, if there be not that fine gentleman who spoke to me coming up to the door!" And before any one could express surprise, the stranger was in the parlor and after sundry low bows to Deleval, had muttered "proud to make his acquaintance," and so forth he requested to see him in another room, as he was the bearer of a note and message from Lord W—.

Great, no doubt was the surprise of Deleval's family, and great the mortification of the banterer at this evident proof of Willie's being somebody, till the latter exclaimed, striking his hand on the table, "I have it, I see how it is; this Sir George Thingummy is going to stand for the county at the next election, and he takes Willie for the son who has a vote—ay, ay, and the fellow will be coming grinning and bowing and flattering to me next, I suppose."

After a short conference, Sir George L— departed, and Deleval returned to his friends with a look of mild benignity. "So London Sir," said Norton, "I suppose that fine spark with his bows and his speeches came to ask your vote and interest at the next election, taking you for the land-holder?"

"No, sir," returned Deleval, smiling, he came to offer his vote and interest to me; and if you please, I will read aloud the note which he brought from Lord W—."

Before his astonished auditors could reply, Deleval read as follows:

MY DEAR SIR—I hope you will do us the favor of dining with us to-morrow; but I lose no time in assuring you that I find, with the greatest satisfaction, you will certainly be returned for the borough of — as soon as you show yourself; and Sir George L— will accompany you thither. Parliament is the proper place for talent like yours, I am, dear sir, your admirer and friend, W—.

When Deleval had ceased to read, the silence, caused no doubt by good and also partly by bad feelings, remained awhile unbroken while he was absorbed in watching the emotions of his agitated mother, who at length bursting into tears, and throwing herself on his neck, exclaimed, "Oh! Willie, Willie! now then I see thou art already a great man; ay and still a good man too—blessed be He who has made and kept thee so!—for thou has not forgotten thy poor old mother!"

THE KEY OF DEATH.

In the collection of curiosities preserved in the Arsenal at Venice, there is a key, of which the following singular tradition is related:

About the year 1690, one of those dangerous men, in whose extraordinary talents is only the fearful source of crime and wickedness beyond that of ordinary men, came to establish himself as a merchant or trader in Venice. The stranger, whose name was Tebaldo, became enamored of the daughter of an ancient house, already affianced to another. He demanded her in marriage, and was of course rejected. Enraged at this, he studied how to be revenged.

Profoundly skilled in the mechanical arts he allowed himself no rest until he had invented the most formidable weapon which could be imagined. This was a key of large size, the handle of which was so constructed, that it could be turned round with little difficulty. When turned, it discovered a spring, which on pressure, launched from the other end a needle or lancet of such subtle firmness, that it entered into the flesh, and buried itself there without leaving any external trace. Tebaldo waited, in disguise, at the door of the church in which the maiden whom he loved was about to receive the nuptial benediction. The assassin, the slender steel, unperceived, into the breast of the bridegroom. The wounded man had no suspicion of injury, but seized with sudden and sharp pain in the midst of the ceremony, he fainted, and was carried to his house amid the lamentations of the bridal party. Vain was the skill of the physicians, who could not divine the cause of this strange illness, and in a few days he died.

Tebaldo again demanded the hand of the maiden from her parents, and received a second refusal. They too perished miserably in a few days. The alarm which these deaths, which appeared almost miraculous, occasioned, excited the utmost vigilance of the magistrates, and when on a close examination of the bodies, the small instrument was found in the gangrened flesh, terror was universal; every one feared for his own life. The maiden, thus cruelly orphaned, had passed the first months of her mourning in a convent, when Tebaldo, hoping to bend her to his will, entreated to speak with her at the gate. The face of the foreigner had ever been displeasing to her, but since the death of all those most dear to her, it had become odious, (as though she had a presentiment of his guilt,) and her reply was most decisive in the negative. Tebaldo, beyond himself with rage, attempted to wound her through the gate, and succeeded; the obscurity of the place prevented his movement from being observed. On her return to her room the maiden felt a pain in her breast, and uncovering it, she found it spotted with a single drop of blood. The pain increased; the surgeons who hastened to her assistance, taught by the past, wasted no time in conjecture, but cutting deep into the wounded part, extracted

the needle before any mortal mischief had commenced, and saved the life of the lady. The inquisition used every means to discover the hand which dealt these insidious and irresistible blows. The visit of Tebaldo to the convent caused suspicion to fall heavily upon him. His house was carefully searched, the infamous invention discovered and he perished on the gibbet.

THE POOR BOY.

We delight to trace the progress of genius, talent and industry, in humble life. We dwell with pleasing emotion on the character and conduct of individuals who, from a "low estate," obscurity and poverty, have raised themselves by their own native energy, to affluence and stations of respectability and renown. Our country is full of examples of this description. Gideon Lee was once a poor boy, and in the occupation of a tanner. He is now in affluent circumstances—formerly Mayor of New York, and recently a member of Congress. Charles Wells, late Mayor of Boston, was a journeyman mason. Samuel T. Armstrong, late acting Governor of Massachusetts and at the head of several philosophic institutions, was once a journeyman printer. There are those living who recollect George Tibbets, a day laborer, and know him now as a gentleman of wealth, influence and enterprise—the Mayor of the city of Troy. Stephen Warren, the well known and esteemed President of the Troy Bank, rich in this world's goods and rich, too, in public spirit and deeds of benevolence, came from an obscure town in Connecticut, penniless—a shoemaker. Perseverance, energy,

QUINCY PATRIOT.

whether with Moloch or Mammon in its train!

I regret that I am not enabled to indulge with equal confidence the hope that the right of Petition, and the Freedom of Debate, smothered as they have been for nearly three years in the Legislative Halls of the nation will be restored in all their purity. Slavery shrinks and will shrink from the eye of day. Northern subserviency to Southern dictation is the price paid by a Northern administration for Southern support. The people of the North still support by their suffrages the men, who have truckled to Southern dominion—and their Representatives have not yet been shamed out of the distinction between refusing to receive and refusing to read a petition. I believe it impossible that this total subversion of every principle of Liberty should be much longer submitted to by the people of the Free States of the Union. But their fate is in their own hands. If they choose to be represented by slaves, they will find servility enough to represent and betray them. I have seen with pleasure that even among the most devoted supporters of the present administration, there have been here and there one, who refused to sacrifice his own rights and those of his constituents to the shrine of party idolatry. These however have been solitary exceptions. The spirit of true freedom is not yet sufficiently awake, and while she slumbers, all the vigils of the watchman will be vain.

The suspension of the right of petition, the suppression of the freedom of debate, the thirst for the annexation of Texas, the war-whoop of two successive Presidents of the United States against Mexico, are all but varied symptoms of a deadly disease, seated in the marrow of our bones—and that deadly disease is Slavery. The Union will fall before it, or it will fall before the Union. The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the Territory of Florida, the prohibition of the internal piracy between the States—the refusal to admit another slave-contaminated State into the Union, are all partial, ineffectual plasters for the great elemental evil.

"They will but skin and filch the ulcerous part,
"While rank corruption mining all within
"Infects unseen."

I believe it important that the inhabitants of the Twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts should be forewarned that during the 26th Congress the whole system of policy of the Executive administration of the Government of this Union, and all its prominent measures, foreign and domestic, will be as they have been and now are, to support, strengthen and perpetuate THE PECULIAR INSTITUTIONS OF THE SOUTH. The extermination of the Indian race; the wasteful dilapidation of the public lands; the deadly hostility to internal improvement; the insidious crippling of domestic industry; the ridiculous imposture of an exclusive metallic currency for the revenues and expenditures of the Nation; the enormous increase of a standing army, and the simultaneous slanders upon the navy and its gallant officers; the sycophantic courtship of the Democracy of numbers, and the rancorous instigation of labor against capital to the summary justice of lynching—all these ways and means of a Northern Administration with Southern principles, have one and the same origin, and are gathering to one issue, the riveting in eternal bondage the chains of your southern countrymen.

Should the people of the 12th Congressional District of Massachusetts again see fit to station me as their sentinel on the watch tower of the nation, they will not expect from me consent, acquiescence or compromise with this system or with any of its parts. Unyielding hostility against it is interwoven with every pulsation of my heart. Resistance against it, feeble, and inefficient as the last accents of a failing voice may be, shall still be heard, while the power of utterance shall remain, and shall never cease, till the pitcher shall be broken at the fountain, the dust return to the earth as it was, and the spirit to God who gave it.

I am, with grateful sentiments to you, and those whom you represent for the renewed testimonial of your and their confidence, Gentleman,

Your friend and fellow citizen,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

FREEMEN AWAKE.

To the Electors of the Twelfth Congressional District, and of Norfolk County.

FELLOW CITIZENS. Next Monday you are, one and all, called upon to discharge a duty as free, independent, moral and religious citizens. You are called upon to discharge a momentous duty you owe to yourselves, to your children, ay, and your children's children and your beloved country.

Never, no, never, were you under a more thrilling and pressing responsibility. And how will you act in view of it? Will you sacrifice every thing on the altar of political treachery? Will you barter away at the ballot box your own rights, your own safety, and also the rights of millions of your fellow citizens, who at this moment are praying and beseeching and entreating you in the name of God and humanity, to remember them and their rights? Fellow citizens, the right of suffrage is not put into your hands for base purposes; it is put into your hands to be used for the good of your country. And that individual who uses this important trust for the sustaining or perpetrating any evil—who tramples on the tears and entreaties of worse than widowed mothers and worse than orphan children—whose husbands and fathers are ruined through a cause which you can prevent—who use the power put into their hands, to be wielded in the cause of justice and humanity, to perpetuate tyranny and oppression, will certainly be judged accordingly by the God of the fatherless and the widow, and of the oppressed.

As American citizens you have the right and power of legislation. The Constitution of the United States and of every State in the Union declares that the good of mankind is the first object of this legislation. To refuse, then, to legislate for any other purpose, or to neglect to legislate for the general good of mankind, is a direct violation of the principles of our general and State Constitutions. To refuse, therefore, to legislate to suppress intemperance, or to perpetuate it, is criminal in the sight of God."

Behold the wife and mother writhing in her blood, and her spirit about departing into the eternal world, and a drunken demon exulting over the dying agonies of his fallen victim! Who aided in bringing out this horrid and revolting tragedy upon the stage of human life? You, fellow voters, every one of you, who by your votes favor the sale of ardent spirits! Temperance men! Moral men! Christians! your prayers, your sympathy, your Christian kindness and your votes are demanded in the cause of bleeding humanity. Will you, can you withhold them? If you do, you do it at your peril.

It is sometimes said that ministers, and Christians generally, should keep away from the ballot box—that they should sail aloof from political strife, but as a shrewd writer says, "religious men should always be at the polls—not as heated partisans—not as demagogues—but as friends to their country and of virtue." And why should not religious men take this stand? Are they not citizens? Yes. Are they disfranchised? No. Are they not taxed for support of the government? Yes. Are they not interested in the laws touching religious worship, the Sabbath, the schools? Is the panoply, crime and wretchedness of the community of no consequence to them? If they are not slow to relieve distress, why should they be slow to remove the cause of it? If they value religious worship, the Sabbath, the schools, justice, temperance, industry and all kindred institutions and virtues, why not sustain them in the available and legitimate mode? It is our duty to pray for our rulers—let us see to it that we watch for good rulers as well as pray. It is our duty to sustain the laws—let us see to it that we have good laws. It is our duty to relieve the poor and distressed—to support paupers and sustain hospitals—let us see to it then, that we guard against the sources of poverty, sickness and sorrow. It is our duty to be good citizens—let us discharge that duty in sustaining the great interests of the Commonwealth, in exercising our elective franchise upon the broad principles of love to God and good will to men. Go, then, fellow citizens, to the polls and let your influence be felt in sustaining the laws—in aiding the cause of temperance and good order—go to the polls feeling your responsibility as moral and accountable beings—go to the polls having in mind the tears and groans and squalid misery and wretchedness of thousands of your fellow countrymen, which, by your former votes, have thus been made miserable—go to the polls, there sacrifice, if necessary, your democratic or any other political principles on the altar of justice, temperance, virtue, morality and religion.

Friends of the poor bleeding slave! You, fellow citizens, have a momentous and responsible duty to perform in behalf of the cause you love—in behalf of equal rights. It is for you to "remember them that are bound as bound with them" on the day of election and at the polls.

There must be political action on your part. Law made slavery, and law must unmake it. Every vote given to any but an immediate abolitionist is given to support slavery. Therefore, by your votes you will declare, whether, so far as your influence goes, slavery in the District of Columbia, and the domestic slave trade, shall cease or continue." Remember, friends of down trodden humanity, that the cause in which you are so laudably engaged demands your every effort. If you vote for one who is opposed to the abolition of slavery, you vote "for the debasement of God's image—the denial of legal protection to the innocent—the plundering of poor laborers of their hard earnings—the annihilation of the seventh commandment—the selling of women and children to suit purchasers—the withholding of knowledge and the Bible and the Sabbath from rational and immortal beings;—for the internal slave trade with its untold horrors and its fifty thousand victims—for a national disgrace, a political cancer, a moral pest, loathed by the world and cursed of God." On, on then to the combat—be firm—be composed—do your duty faithfully and the victory is yours.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

WHIGS OF QUINCY.

Wake! arouse from your slumbers, the time is at hand when it becomes you as true whigs, one and all, to use all the honorable means in your power, to elect as Representatives to our next General Court, three good, substantial, high-minded and independent Whigs—men that act for the good of their country—such men as cannot be bought or sold for the paltry consideration of securing a few votes in their favor at any future election. These are the men and the only ones that we can rely upon with confidence. They are the only class that have the good of community at heart. What confidence can be placed in an office seeker or a fence man? We unquestionably have both amongst us—let us beware how we are trapped. We see some who to day are with us on all important points in politics—to morrow where are they? On the fence, or perhaps striving to climb up—who having been pushed back a little, find hard struggling to secure a good foundation on top, they plunge over the other side—and there you find them temperance, anti-intemperance or liberal as will best suit their popularity or the company they happen to pop into. Such men are all things to all persons, and are no more to be relied upon than a weather cock that needs oiling.

We are told by some who profess to be Whigs, that it is necessary to compromise and vote at least one administration candidate, both for Senators and Representatives, in order

to secure the election of liberal candidates. To these I would say, look to the ballots of last year—you will find a majority of sixty-four votes in favor of Edward Everett. This does not require any sacrifice or compromise—it only speaks loud to every Whig, stand your own ground and the victory is yours.

We see no reason why a Whig need barter a single vote to secure the election of candidates liberal enough for the public good, and men too, that can be relied upon as acting for the public good. If we cannot do that, we can certainly cast our votes in such manner as to prevent the choice of bad men or the opposing candidates.

Whigs of Quincy, again I say, awake! Meet at the Town Hall this evening and there show your colors to a man—there show that we can at least, find candidates firm and respectable without breaking in upon the ranks of the Custom House banditti—there prove that we have men, and men of talent too, such men as we can confide with a pledge, and such men too as we can and will support as candidates for Representatives in this town. You need not doubt the repeal of the new License Law if you send such men as called upon to send in the first part of this communication. The same men may have been advocates for the law, times past, but experience has taught all open-minded men better than to support it, unless they do it to prevent the passage of one more unreasonable, which I presume to think cannot be introduced, in the present enlightened state of the community. Let every one read "The Cracked Jug, or five answers to my neighbor Parley's Five Letters cracking his Fifteen Gallon Jug"—and then give his vote for the candidates for Senators which he shall deem most trust-worthy, remembering at the same time that Asa Pickering is held up as a candidate by the administration party, and that no true Whig can vote for him. Shall we as Whigs run any risk of securing a handsome majority in our State Legislature for the re-election of Daniel Webster, just for the sake of increasing, possibly, one vote in favor of nullifying the Fifteen Gallon Law? I say no.

A TRUE LIBERAL WHIG.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

now, that he declares that he voted for to kill the temperance cause. He is put on the "liberal ticket." These Now can we place any confidence man? Can any man of any party man who trifles with the sacred tradition, and gives his vote on the side demens? Can we place confidence who is both sides of the fence: a says one thing to one set of men and to another. Let the "Liberals" of this man. If they vote the liberal them at least strike out his name that of some good and true man.

A STRAIGHT FORWARD

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

CALM THOUGHTS.

Whigs of Quincy, Braintree, Milton and Dorchester. Are you going, one and all, to the Monday? If so, what do you do to discharge a great and sacred trust country, to your families, and to live throw away your votes upon tickets to deceive you, or to render you the dupe of your adversaries? Do you go to sustain cause for which the whigs in all parts of the country are fighting, or to trifle with interests, and throw away the power by the elective franchise, to gratify i feelings, or narrow personal interests are sure, you go not for these things higher and better objects. Be on you then! Waste not your votes. Be being entrapped into voting for Asa Pickering. Do you know him? Go to Bellingsask his character, and then say if you your duty in trying to elevate such a Senate of Massachusetts. B. P. and B. V. French are at least decent they are disgraced by being on the same side with Asa Pickering. Shall he be elected?

ONE OF

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

LOOK OUT FOR BREAST.

I see that the loco-foco address, commands Messrs. B. P. William French and Asa Pickering, as candidates for Norfolk County, maintain person even indirectly interested in the formation of the Constitution of the United States, there arose a party who contended for the establishment of an hereditary aristocracy, giving authority to a few persons to rule the many. Disappointed in this scheme by the formation and adoption of the Constitution, they endeavored to enact such laws under it, by a forced construction, as would favor this project. And the first and principal measure of this party was the establishing a National Bank, thereby creating an aristocracy of money when thwarted in their original project. This party at different times have assumed various names and passed under that of Federalist, National Republicans, Whig, etc. and in their several mutations, they have uniformly advocated the same measures, and such only as would tend to transfer the supreme power in the State, the PEOPLE, and lodge it in the hands of a few, declaring at the same time through their leaders, that the people were unfit to govern themselves. Such are substantially the principles of the whigs which they have not been ashamed to proclaim by an open avowal.

IDEAS OF NOVEMBER.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

DEMOCRACY—ABOLITION.

The great principle upon which our Democratic institutions were founded was embodied in the Declaration of Rights, drawn up by the great founder of the Democratic party, the immortal Jefferson—"We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." However many men or set of men may deny these "truths" they must and will prevail, for they are founded in the reason and nature of things and are the very foundation of all true liberty and democratic government. The principles of Democracy cannot be consistent without their complete adoption. They go for the removal of all restraints upon personal liberty unless absolutely necessary for the public good. So I see that the loco-foco address, commands Messrs. B. P. William French and Asa Pickering, as candidates for Norfolk County, maintain person even indirectly interested in the formation of the Constitution of the United States, there arose a party who contended for the establishment of an hereditary aristocracy, giving authority to a few persons to rule the many. Disappointed in this scheme by the formation and adoption of the Constitution, they endeavored to enact such laws under it, by a forced construction, as would favor this project. And the first and principal measure of this party was the establishing a National Bank, thereby creating an aristocracy of money when thwarted in their original project. This party at different times have assumed various names and passed under that of Federalist, National Republicans, Whig, etc. and in their several mutations, they have uniformly advocated the same measures, and such only as would tend to transfer the supreme power in the State, the PEOPLE, and lodge it in the hands of a few, declaring at the same time through their leaders, that the people were unfit to govern themselves. Such are substantially the principles of the whigs which they have not been ashamed to proclaim by an open avowal.

AMICUS.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

WIGS OF NORFOLK.

Are you fully aware of the danger that threatens old Massachusetts? Do you know that an effort is now making in this county, more formidable than any thing of the kind that has threatened you before? Do you know that the game is to make you vote for "split tickets"—to cut you up by drawing off your votes from your regular candidates? Beware of these schemes. We are fighting for great principles—for the defence of our industry, our labor, our land, our manufactures, against the fearful schemes of office holders and office seekers. We are fighting against such men as the President and Directors of the Boston Commonwealth Bank, who were the agents of Government, and who used the government funds to carry on a stupendous scheme of fraud against the people. We are fighting for great principles—for the defence of our industry, our labor, our land, our manufactures, against the fearful schemes of office holders and office seekers. 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QUINCY PATRIOT.

To National Bank, have received majorities of all the votes given in at the late election. In Georgia, where the candidates for Representatives to the next Congress chosen are Whigs, seven out of nine had declared themselves, opposed to a National Bank and in favor of the Sub-Treasury, previous to the election. In Vermont, where the Governor and Legislature elect are Whigs, three of the five Representatives to Congress are Whigs and one Democrat was re-elected to the next Congress, and for the fifth the Democratic candidate received a majority of the votes in the late election. In other States where elections have been held the Democratic party have prevailed. Thus the establishment of a National Bank has received the VETO of the People at the late elections. "STRAWS SHOW WHICH WAY THE WIND BLOWS." ANTI-WHIG.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

PRINCIPLES OF THE WHIGS.

In the formation of the Constitution of the United States, there arose a party who contended for the establishment of an hereditary aristocracy, giving authority to a few persons to rule the many. Disappointed in this scheme by the formation and adoption of the Constitution, they endeavored to enact such laws under it, by a forced construction, as would favor this project. And the first and principal measure of this party was the establishing a National Bank, thereby creating an aristocracy of money when thwarted in their original project. This party at different times have assumed various names and passed under that of Federalist, National Republicans, Whig, etc. and in their several mutations, they have uniformly advocated the same measures, and such only as would tend to transfer the supreme power in the State, the People, and lodge it in the hands of a few, declaring at the same time through their leaders, that the people were unfit to govern themselves. Such are substantially the principles of the whigs which they have not been ashamed to proclaim by an open avowal.

IDEAS OF NOVEMBER.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

DEMOCRACY—ABOLITION.

The great principle upon which our Democratic institutions were founded was embodied in the Declaration of Rights, drawn up by the great founder of the Democratic party, the immortal Jefferson—"We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." However much any man or set of men may deny these "truths" they must and will prevail, for they are founded in the reason and nature of things and are the very foundation of all true liberty and democratic government. The principles of Democracy cannot be consistent without their complete adoption. They go for the removal of all restraints upon personal liberty unless absolutely necessary for the public good. So goes the philanthropist. AMICUS.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

WHIGS OF NORFOLK.

Are you fully aware of the danger that threatens old Massachusetts? Do you know that an effort is now making in this county, more formidable than any thing of the kind that has threatened you before? Do you know that the game is to make you vote for "split tickets"—to cut you up by drawing off your votes from your regular candidates? Beware of these schemes. We are fighting for great principles—for the defence of our industry, our labor, our land, our manufactures, against the fearful schemes of office holders and office seekers. We are fighting against such men as the President and Directors of the Boston Commonwealth Bank, who were the agents of Government, and who used the government funds to carry on a stupendous scheme of fraud against the people. We are contending against organized power, and we can only succeed by keeping shoulder to shoulder. Be not drawn off by scheming, pretended whigs, who are playing a false game, and under false pretences, are fighting on their own hook. Come to the polls like true men—like whigs. Take counsel of your adversary, who go in solid columns. Go to the polls then and go for the regular whig ticket for Governor, Lieut. Governor and Senators. MENTOR.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

As the liberal party affect to go for equal rights I would propound to them a single inquiry—whether the licensing of a few taverns and grog-shops to sell spirituous liquors and prohibiting the great portion of the community from engaging in the traffic, are the equal rights for which they contend? I had supposed that the denial to certain persons in the community, of what was granted to others in like circumstances was a violation of equal rights, and the establishment of a MONOPOLY, and, in the present case one of the most odious kind. For it enables the persons licensed to procure a livelihood and even become rich by fostering vice, filling the almshouses and prisons with drunkards and felons, who become so by partaking in the indulgence of which it furnishes the means.

A FRIEND TO EQUAL RIGHTS.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

A meeting of citizens of the Union Religious Society of Weymouth and Braintree was held in the Vestry, on the 7th inst., to discuss the question "Ought the present License Law to be sustained?" After an able discussion it was decided that the Law is good and well calculated to promote temperance, and that we pledge ourselves to use all honorable and lawful means to sustain the same.

J. W. LOUD, Secretary.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

LOK OUT FOR BREAKERS!

I see that the loco-foco address, which recommends Messrs. B. P. Williams, B. V. French and Asa Pickering, as candidates for Senators for Norfolk County, maintain that no person even indirectly interested in any question before the Legislature, ought to have the privilege of voting on such question. According to this, the above named gentlemen if elected will be bound to do all in their power to prevent any tavern keeper or grocer from voting on the license law, because these persons are indirectly interested in the question. Will these men act consistently with the doctrine they lay down in their address, or will they sail under false colors? If they deny the tavern keeper or grocer his right of voting on the aforesaid question, they will do an act of outrageous injustice to the people: if they do not do it, they are false to the creed set before the people as their creed.

A LOVER OF CONSISTENCY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

LOCO FOCO TRICK.

The convention of the liberal party which assembled at Dedham to nominate candidates for Senators, agreed upon a list of liberal men, taken from each political party, and it was supposed that this ticket was to be supported without any political design; but it seems it was not so. Mr. Ellis, the liberal Van Buren candidate has been, no doubt by previous arrangement, withdrawn, and Asa Pickering taken from the regular loco-foco ticket, substituted in his place; so that the liberal whigs of Norfolk are called upon to sacrifice not only their political principles by giving their aid to the regular Van Buren ticket, but to aid also in the election of Asa Pickering, a friend of the License Law, and one who gave his vote at the last session of the Legislature in favor of its enactment. It is to be hoped that no whig elector will be so duped by this shallow artifice as to give his vote for Asa Pickering.

A LIBERAL WHIG.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

FREEMEN REFLECT.

Electors of Norfolk County, who is S. G. Goodrich? I will tell you. He is a self-made man, having had no other education than that of the district school; yet has become the most popular writer for youth of the age, and has probably more readers than any other living author—whose works, translated into several different languages, are now circulating and being read over almost all the civilized world, and exerting a powerful and at the same time a beneficial influence upon millions of the rising generation—who has been all his life what may be truly called a working man, a man of untiring industry, and who has, for twelve years past, given as much profitable employment to various mechanics in this State, by his own direct exertions, as any other individual—who has done more than any other man in this country to bring certain valuable arts to their present state of perfection—who has always exerted his influence on the side of virtue and morality, and whose name is now honored in both hemispheres as a benefactor to the human race. Go to the polls and give him your vote as a man every way worthy of your confidence.

A INDEPENDENT VOTER.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

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now, that he declares that he voted for the law to kill the temperance cause. He is therefore put on the "liberal ticket." These are facts. Now can we place any confidence in such a man? Can any man of any party vote for a man who trifles with the sacred trust of legislation, and gives his vote on the side he condemns? Can we place confidence in a man who is both sides of the fence: a man who says one thing to one set of men and another thing to another. Let the "Liberals" beware of this man. If they vote the liberal ticket, let them at least strike out his name and put in that of some good and true man.

A STRAIGHT FORWARD MAN.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

CALM THOUGHTS.

Whigs of Quincy, Braintree, Milton and Dorchester.

Are you going, one and all, to the polls on Monday? If so, what do you go for? To discharge a great and sacred trust to your country, to your families, and to liberty, or to throw away your votes upon tickets got up to deceive you, or to render you the dupes of your adversaries? Do you go to sustain the good cause for which the whigs in all parts of the country are fighting, or to trifl with your interests, and throw away the power conferred by the elective franchise, to gratify individual feelings, or narrow personal interests? We are sure, you go not for these things, but for higher and better objects. Be on your ground—decide for the cause of your country, and the meeting stands adjourned to this evening, at the Centre School Room, for the purpose of filling the vacancy. Addresses may be expected.

ONE OF YOU.

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TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

A meeting of citizens of the Union Religious Society of Weymouth and Braintree was held in the Vestry, on the 7th inst., to discuss the question "Ought the present License Law to be sustained?" After an able discussion it was decided that the Law is good and well calculated to promote temperance, and that we pledge ourselves to use all honorable and lawful means to sustain the same.

J. W. LOUD, Secretary.

now, that he declares that he voted for the law to kill the temperance cause. He is therefore put on the "liberal ticket." These are facts. Now can we place any confidence in such a man? Can any man of any party vote for a man who trifles with the sacred trust of legislation, and gives his vote on the side he condemns? Can we place confidence in a man who is both sides of the fence: a man who says one thing to one set of men and another thing to another. Let the "Liberals" beware of this man. If they vote the liberal ticket, let them at least strike out his name and put in that of some good and true man.

A STRAIGHT FORWARD MAN.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

WHO IS ASA PICKERING?

Asa Pickering of Bellingham, is a man who was in the Legislature of the last session and voted for the license law. There is no mistake about this. He is on the regular democratic nomination for the Senate, and was understood to be like Benjamin P. Williams and B. V. French, in favor of the law. But it is said

Health Restored !!

The distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewett, the celebrated Bonesetter, 237 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of GOELUCK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the General Agent of this great modern medicine permission to refer to them through the public journals.

Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr. S. H. and W. bespeak their genuine piety.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewett, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cases, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with "Lumbar Abscess"—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. Hewett's usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and no vestige of her disease remains.

Another—A gentleman aged forty-five, pronounced by all who knew him to be in a confirmed consumption, was entirely restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a young man who was in a confirmed consumption, pronounced past any relief and confined to his room; had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours, respectfully, etc.
THOS. M. BENDER.
Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raised a great deal of matter, and who was affected with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear testimony to its good effect.

Yours, respectfully,
C. R. COMSTOCK.
Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours, truly,
THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.
Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

This medicine may be procured of the Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN BRIESLER, Agent.

Quincy, June 9.

Boston Weekly Times.

A BOUT six months have now elapsed since the publication of this sheet was commenced; and though it was then considered an experiment, the result of which, owing to the great competition in the newspaper press, was very doubtful, yet so great has been the voluntary accession of names to the subscription list, that its continuance is now no longer a matter of doubt and uncertainty. The publisher has taken no pains heretofore to force the claims of this paper before the people of New England. Indeed, it is as yet hardly known, away from its immediate vicinity, that such a paper exists. But believing as he does, that it is a publication destined, with proper exertion, to become popular throughout the country, he is induced to take this mode of calling public attention to it.

The Boston Weekly Times is a miscellaneous paper, made up of the reading matter published in the Boston Times (daily) for the entire week, and thus embracing a quantity of original articles and selections, well adapted, it is believed, to the taste of the great mass of readers. The Daily Times having nearly treble the circulation of any daily paper ever published in New England, it is but fair to suppose that the weekly sheet will meet with a corresponding encouragement.

The Boston Weekly Times contains eight large quarto pages to each number, in fine type—thus embracing a quantity of reading matter seldom to be found in a single newspaper sheet. A comprehensive price current, and occasional notices of the markets—news of the results of all the general and local elections, together with a full compendium of the news of the day—police and other reports—popular tales, poetry, &c. &c.—form the outline of the plan upon which this paper is conducted; and no partisan politics will be permitted to interfere with its usefulness, and its general adaptation to the public whole.

The price is two DOLLARS per annum in advance.—Postmasters and others who will act as agents, and who actually collect and send the money in advance, can retain one fifth as their commission.

GEORGE ROBERTS, Publisher.
Boston, Sept. 1.

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc. etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller."—*Troy Daily Whig.*

"Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author."—*Boston Galaxy.*

"It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication."—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

"It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature."—*N. Y. Evening Star.*

"No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term."—*Boston Daily Times.*

"It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume."—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

"Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve well as a travelling guide through the regions of country embraced in his description."—*N. Y. Com. Advt.*

"The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready writer of scenes and localities which come within his observation."—*Albany Argus.*

"The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting."—*London (Eng.) Times.*

Quincy, Oct. 7.

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 5.

Feathers.

FIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.'S STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

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JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance.—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six months.—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of twelve months.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time of the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

Single copies of the paper, SIX CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, JR. Quincy Railway.
CHARLES BRECK, Milton.
ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.
WILLIAM HARRINGTON, East Weymouth.
JAMES L. BAKER, Hingham.
Hon. S. A. TURNER, } South Scituate.
E. T. FOGG, Lynn.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Salem.
N. B. OSBORNE, New York City.
FREEMAN HUNT, } 141, Nassau St.
J. P. CALLENDER, }

MISCELLANY.

THE BEHEAVED SISTER.

In the spring of 1834, I contracted an acquaintance in one of the cities of the South, with a gentleman who had removed from England to this country, with two small children, the one a boy of ten, and the other a girl of nine years of age. These children were the most lovely beings I ever saw. Their extreme beauty, their deep and artless affection, and their frequent bursts of childish and innocent mirth, made them as dear to me as if I had been the companion of their infancy. They were happy in themselves, happy in each other, and in the whole world of life and nature around them. I had known the family but a few months, when my friend was compelled to make a sudden and unexpected voyage to South America. His feelings were embittered by the thought of leaving his motherless children behind him, and as I was on the point of embarking for Liverpool, I promised to take them to their relations.

On the next day, the corse of the dead boy was to be committed to the ocean. The little girl knew that it must be so, but she strove to drive the thought away, as if it had been an unreal and terrible vision. When the appointed hour was at hand, she came and begged me, with a tone that seemed less like a human voice than the low cadence of a disembodied spirit, to go and look upon her brother and see if he were indeed dead. I could not resist her entreaties, but went with her to gaze upon the dying boy—a slight shudder ran through his frame—and all was still. The girl knew, as intuitively, that her brother was dead. She sat in tearless silence—but I saw that the waters of bitterness were gathering fearfully at their fountain. At last she raised her hands with a sudden effort, and pressing them upon her forehead, wept with the uncontrollable agony of despair.

'I should think we were all very wicked indeed! I do hope she did not see me laugh, and I really believe I turned up my nose at her once. But I shall never do it again; I will speak to her to-morrow, and ask her if I shall help her with her lesson, or lend her some of my books; and I'll take her for one of my friends, shall I mother?'

'All but the friendship, my dear,' said Mrs. Jones, amused yet pained, at the ease with which the school girl passed from one extreme to the other, 'all but the friendship; I would not say much about that to-morrow.'

'Well at any rate, mother, I won't be rude to her, and if I see she needs any thing I'll offer it.'

I had been sitting with Mrs. Jones, who was an old friend, for some time before Emma came in and had listened to the conversation without remark. I now rose to go, and invited Emma to accompany me to the house of a poor woman, who takes in plain work, thinking a sight of her poverty might be beneficial to her. After a short drive, we stopped at a small house occupied by two families, and while making our way up the winding stairs, a sorrowful voice, interrupted by bitter sobs, reached our ears; and I almost deemed that her very existence would pass off in that long and fixed gaze. She moved not—spoke not—till the form she loved was taken away to be let down into the ocean. Then, indeed, she arose and followed her lifeless brother with a calmness that might not have been from heaven. The body sank slowly and solemnly beneath the waves; a few long bright ringlets streamed out upon the waters; a single white and beautiful glimpse came dimly up through the glancing billows, and all that had once been joy and beauty vanished forever.

The day of our departure at last arrived, and we set sail on a quiet afternoon of summer. It was a scene of beauty, and my heart fluttered as wildly and as joyously as the wing of a young bird in spring time. It seemed in truth as if man's control had stopped with the shore' that was retreating behind us, and left the world of waters to give back the blue of the upper skies as purely and peacefully as at the first holy Sabbath of creation. The distant hills bent their pale blue tops to the waters, and as the great sun, like the image of his Creator, sank in the west, successive shadows of gold, and crimson, and purple, came floating over the waves, like barks from a fairy land. My young companions gazed on these scenes steadily and silently, and when the last tints of the dim shore were melting into a shadow, they took each other's hands, and a few natural tears gushed forth as an adieu to the land we were going to.

'Oh mother, don't say any more about it; it breaks my heart to think of it! This morning I felt so happy and so smart, with my clean frock and my new books; and now it is all over and I don't believe I can ever feel so again. Do let me stay and sew with you, or even beg for you, rather than go to school; I don't want to leave mother; indeed I don't!' A sweet voice answered, (for the poor do have sweet voices, as well as the rich,) 'but my dear Ann, I want you to learn; your trials to-day distress me quite as much as they do yourself; but now when you have this fine offer of a good education, shall I tell that kind gentleman you are not willing to accept it? Never mind the ill-treatment of your schoolmates; they'll soon be tired of teasing you, and your education may be a support to your poor mother when she is old and sick. To yourself, it will be food and clothes long before that I hope.'

There was no answer but a heavy sigh—and a sigh from the breast of a child is very, very sad.

Little readers, my tale is told. This was the 'new scholar.' Emma recognized her voice—she had a benevolent heart—and the tears which dimmed her eyes, seemed a pledge that the 'shabby' one's school sorrows were very near their end.

THE SHABBY SCHOOL GIRL.

'Mamma,' said Emma Jones as she untied her neat 'shaker,' 'we had a new scholar to-day, the most forlorn looking thing you ever saw. She had on an old calico gown with the color all faded out, and washed ribbon on her hat, and heavy shoes, and all her books covered with colored muslin—she'll be laughed at, if she comes to school in that style, I can tell her!'

'It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume.'—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

'Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve well as a travelling guide through the regions of country embraced in his description.'—*N. Y. Com. Advt.*

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"The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting."—*London (Eng.) Times.*

Quincy, Oct. 7.

"O surely not, mother! how could I? but I think she might go to the district school, where other poor children go."

The boy became daily

more feeble and emaciated. He could not return the long and burning kisses of his sister, and, at last, the faint heaving of his breast, and tender eloquence of his half closed eye, and a flush, at intervals, upon his wasted cheek like the first tint of a morning cloud, were all that told that he had not passed 'the first dark day of nothingness.'

The twelfth evening of our absence from land was the most beautiful I had ever known, and I persuaded the girl to go for a short time upon deck, that her own fevered brow might be fanned by the twilight breeze. The sun had gone down in glory, and the traces of his blood red setting were still visible upon the western waters. Slowly, but brilliantly, the many stars were gathering themselves together above, and another sky swelled out in softened beauty beneath, and the foam upon the crests of the waves were lighted up like wreaths of snow. There was music in every wave, and its wild, sweet tones came floating down from the fluttering pennon above us, like the sound of a gentle wind amid a cypress grove. But neither music nor beauty had a spell for the heart of my little friend. I talked to her of the glories of the sky and sea—I pointed her to the star on which she had always loved to look—but her only answer was a sigh, and I returned with her to the bedside of her brother. I perceived instantly that he was dying. There was no visible struggle—but a film was creeping over his eye, and the hectic flush of his cheek was fast deepening into purple. I know not whether at first his sister perceived the change in his appearance. She took her seat at his side, and then, as usual, let her melancholy eye rest fixedly upon his countenance. Suddenly his looks brightened for a moment, and he spoke his sister's name. She replied with a passionate caress, and looked up to my face as if to implore encouragement. I knew that her hopes were but a mockery. A moment more, and a convulsive quiver passed over the lips of the dying boy—a slight shudder ran through his frame—and all was still. The girl knew, as intuitively, that her brother was dead. She sat in tearless silence—but I saw that the waters of bitterness were gathering fearfully at their fountain. At last she raised her hands with a sudden effort, and pressing them upon her forehead, wept with the uncontrollable agony of despair.

'Very likely, my dear, it would be more pleasant for her to go there: that is not your affair, nor mine. The only question is how it proper for you to treat her while she is in your school: having two, as she undoubtedly has, an equal right to be there. If she is not to blame for being poor, of course she ought not to be punished for it; and no punishments more severe to a child, as you well know, than to be mocked or ridiculed.'

The consequence of all this, is that almost

every branch of business in our cities and large towns is crowded with practitioners, and ceases,

in a great degree, to be either honorable or profitable. Some few rise to eminence, but how many more drag out a wretched existence, and go down to the grave "unwept, unhonored and unsung!"—and not a few are followed to the tomb by the curses and maledictions of those whom they have injured.

Could those who are about to embark on their fortune-seeking expedition, in their last interview with their half weeping sister or sympathizing cousin,

with the pomposity and consequential air of a corporal in miniature, they make it known in words big with the fate of young fortune-hunters, that their countenances will not be

again seen by a country lass, till their pockets are filled with the world's wealth and their heads with the world's wisdom.

The foot of the scaffold was surrounded, at a distance of some twenty or thirty feet, by a line of infantry, eight or ten deep, the sharp blades of whose bayonets formed a dense hedge, almost impetrable to the eye, above the not very elevated heads of the dwarfish *troupes de ligne*. Infantry and mounted troops lined the Boulevards to the right and left, and choked up every approach to the scaffold, except that through the Rue Faubourg St. Jaques, by which we had come. The walls of the city enclosing Boulevards, the house tops in the vicinity, and the trees which overlooked the walls, swarmed with a countless multitude of people. There could not have been less than seventy or eighty thousand persons within sight of the scaffold; and this vast crowd had assembled at seven in the morning, about sunrise, although the execution had been kept secret and all the streets, but one, leading to the place, had been closed by troops; and at the very instant that this great assemblage was collected at the Barriére St. Jaques, an almost equal number were assembled at an opposite extremity of the city, expecting the execution to take place there!

I was looking around for an eligible position from which to gain a view of the execution, when for a small fee, myself and a friend secured a couple of places in a window, looking on the Place, and raised some four feet above the ground. A correspondent of some London paper had got into a corner of the window, and we found no little difficulty in effecting an arrangement by which all might look out at the same time. We fastened a handkerchief across the window, which supported us as we leaned forward. Our position was extremely uncomfortable; and but for the intense excitement of the scene, and its short continuance, would have been intolerable. We accomplished our object, however, of looking over the heads of the crowd and the bayonets of the troops; and were not more than twenty-five or thirty yards from the scaffold itself.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

his shoulders in an instant. When the last blow of the guillotine had been struck and the execution was over, I scanned with interest, the crowd beneath my feet. They were evidently deeply excited. An indistinct murmur indicated a muttering of words not meant to be heard. I could feel that there was a struggle to suppress their emotions. The cars with the bodies, and the great mass of the military, began to move off; a few remained to guard the workmen, who were already busy in taking down the scaffold. The crowd was dispersing. I lingered some fifteen minutes on the ground, and before I left, scarcely a timber of the scaffolding remained to show where the guillotine had been. From the time that Pepin ascended the steps, until the head of Fieschi was severed from his body, there elapsed less than four minutes! In this time three men had descended the scaffold, been executed, and one had made a speech to the people. Here was the perfection of machinery, with a vengeance! I returned to my lodgings, through the gardens of the Tuilleries.—*Knickerbocker.*

MUSIC IN SCHOOLS.

There is no effort of the present day, we think, which should be looked to with more satisfaction than that which is now making to secure universal cultivation of music in schools. In Boston, the New-England centre of great efforts in the sacred cause of education, the proper authorities have made the necessary arrangements for a general introduction of musical culture in the public schools.

THE MORMON WAR.

St. Louis papers of November 21, are filled with important news relative to the Mormon disturbances in Missouri. The most authentic news was, that a skirmish had occurred between the Mormons and citizens near the line of Ray county, in which ten of the citizens were killed and a number taken prisoners. This is but rumor, however, and may or may not be true. There are so many reports, says the St. Louis Republican, it is almost impossible to know what to believe or what to reject.

The citizens of Ray County have had a great meeting and passed Resolutions declaring it to be the duty of the Executive of Missouri to order out, forthwith, an armed force against the Mormons, sufficient to meet the emergency.

To lay a basis in the minds of children, a prevailing culture of refined enjoyment, is to rear them up as social, moral, and refined beings. Home will wear new attractions for them as they ripen in years. With refined female society, they will be improved in their manners and elevated in their morals.

Mankind are framed for social enjoyments, that society which is forbidding in its amusements, too austere and too gloomy, will show drunkenness and crime as the inevitable result. When the artisan has done his daily round—the merchant has left his counting-house, and the professional man his study, he seeks relaxation as naturally and as certainly as night follows day. How deeply important it is that the amusements which he seeks should be social in their character and harmonizing in their influence. They should be such as the family may unitedly participate in. It is indisputably true that thousands on thousands of our youth are ruined by being forced abroad for amusements, and then they do not meet those which are either refined in kind or beneficial influence. Bad associations are the ruin of multitudes. This is the slippery road by which unguarded youths glide down to drunkenness, ruin and infamy.

Let, then, those who would stay the tide of intemperance and guard the morals and secure the permanent enjoyment and happiness of the great mass of the people, ponder well if they be any step which promises such unmixed good as the general cultivation of music, rendering social intercourse more cheerful and realizing the sweetest enjoyment our Creator has placed within our reach.—*Philadelphia Courier.*

AN ONLY SON.

"Man's inhumanity to man,
Makes countless thousands mourn."

I knew an only son, a boy of rare promise; he grew up strong, bold and active, full of spirit and full of enterprise. His parents were opulent and intelligent; their views of life with all its responsibilities were broad and deep;—generous in their affection, they mingled extensively in society, which was ennobled by their influence. They were rich in their domestic joys; their son, their darling son, was a source of the purest delight. There seemed no cause for solicitude for him; no weak points to watch over, to guard and support; he possessed a sound constitution; his intellect and his temper were as fair, free from any defect as were his physical powers; the leading object of his parents seemed to be to give to every faculty its most vigorous growth, and spread the whole character to its broadest expanse. The youth passed through his collegiate course honorably to active life, he joined a commercial house in one of our largest cities. Here his prospects were full of promise; he was encircled by friends that were in the full career of prosperity; his natural temper was so fine—so pleasing was he in his general intercourse with the world, that he not only had no enemies, but all his associates would have rejoiced in his greatest prosperity. He was prosperous; and apparently forming for himself a permanent home. All who had known him from his youth expected to see him standing foremost among our rich and honorable merchants; when, suddenly, without any apparent cause, his partnership was dissolved.

The house to which he belonged continued on an honorable course of business till it had amassed solid wealth; his partners in no qualification superior to himself, lived on in luxury, pleasure, and all the charities of life; embosom-

ed in friends, and eventually in retired leisure to cultivate the higher powers of their nature, while this young man, the hope of his parents, went away alone a prey to the ravages of alcohol;—the wine cup had ruined him. He had strict integrity, he had a capacity for all business, but he fell as a fortress which had long been daily besieged till it is all undermined; a whole garrison on the ramparts cannot save it, it falls headlong, and all is buried in the common ruin. He went home to his distressed parents, but he had too much feeling left to be willing to witness the misery he alone had caused; he fled from his home, and sought a solitude of his own, and there yielded up all his hopes.

He took the dreadful poison till his powers were all destroyed; his memory was broken, his affections were scorched and scathed as by a stroke of lightning, and his reason—he seemed to have none, but at some lucid intervals it would rise in its full strength goaded on by conscience, that worm that never dies; and gladly would he have taken his hated life, his hand was often arrested by the fear of coming wrath; he died alone, and the cloud of oblivion settled over his memory. His parents never uttered his name; they drank to the dregs the cup of bitterness; he passed away, and no trace is left behind him;—deep furrows lie hidden in a few hearts, untold to that world which looked on and passed by on the other side.

THE MORMON WAR.

It has been well said that 'man was made to enjoy as well as to labor.' The general cultivation of music would have the effect to add an additional amusement to the great mass of the people. The practice of this delightful science brings out the social principle. In Germany, where the cultivation of music is common, harmony and happiness cement communities together. They constantly intermingling in family and other social parties, as all can join in the prevailing amusement. The character of the music performed at these social gatherings is, of course, of an elevated description, as females form a large portion of the *souires*. A good influence must thus be exerted over the hearts of the people, which will form a more enduring barrier to the morals of society than all the penal codes that civilization can devise.

To lay a basis in the minds of children, a prevailing culture of refined enjoyment, is to rear them up as social, moral, and refined beings. Home will wear new attractions for them as they ripen in years. With refined female society, they will be improved in their manners and elevated in their morals.

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QUINCY LYCEUM.

This association seems still to be prospering abundantly and bids fair to continue so. The improvement of granting admittance only on a season ticket has given a character and permanency to it, such as it has been wanting in before. The unrewarded exertions of its present enterprising officers have sustained thus far and promise still to keep up the unusual interest that has been excited, towards this institution. Those who have heard the lectures delivered already, can answer for their own entertainment, and those who have not can ascertain only by personal attendance. We would advise

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

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all who wish for a "feast of reason" and the "true flow of soul," to obtain a ticket "while yet there is room."

A lecture was delivered on the evening of the 14th, by Charles F. Adams, Esq. on the incidents of our Revolution and was listened to by a full audience with silent admiration. The incidents were drawn principally from his ancestry, but he fell as a fortress which had long been daily besieged till it is all undermined; a whole garrison on the ramparts cannot save it, it falls headlong, and all is buried in the common ruin. He went home to his distressed parents, but he had too much feeling left to be willing to witness the misery he alone had caused; he fled from his home, and sought a solitude of his own, and there yielded up all his hopes.

F. P.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

PRAYER OF ABOMINATION.

"Let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like his!" These were the words of Balaam, the son of Bosor, who loved the wages of unrighteousness. An ejaculation of one who turned away his ear from hearing the law, and whose prayer was an abomination. He indeed drew near to God with his mouth, and honoured him with his lips, but his heart was far from him, for with him gold was God, and gain—godlessness; the treasures of earth had captivated his soul and confined his affections to things which perish with the using. And although, when in prophetic vision, he caught a glance into futurity, he preferred his petition to the God of Heaven: yet having no heart to adore and admire the glories of eternity, he returned to feed on the husks of the world to satisfy the desires of the immortal mind—he sought the gratification of his natural propensities in pretence to the glory of the Deity—he was a lover of pleasure more than a lover of God—and to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season, he forfeited the pleasures that flow at God's right hand forevermore. But Balaam had many followers in his time; nor is the sect of Balaamites yet extinct on earth. One advocate of this doctrine of the stricter sort I will now attempt to characterize, and that is the Retailer; and he perhaps will be compelled through cowardice to deny his master; but then if he should, many witnesses may be produced who will say to his face "thou art the man!" But to be particular in describing the similarity which exists between the character of Balaam, as recorded in sacred history and the retailer, I would observe, they are alike in theory. The world to satisfy the desires of the immortal mind—he sought the gratification of his natural propensities in pretence to the glory of the Deity—he was a lover of pleasure more than a lover of God—and to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season, he forfeited the pleasures that flow at God's right hand forevermore. But Balaam had many followers in his time; nor is the sect of Balaamites yet extinct on earth. One advocate of this doctrine of the stricter sort I will now attempt to characterize, and that is the Retailer; and he perhaps will be compelled through cowardice to deny his master; but then if he should, many witnesses may be produced who will say to his face "thou art the man!"

But to be particular in describing the similarity which exists between the character of Balaam, as recorded in sacred history and the retailer, I would observe, they are alike in theory. The

account given of Balaam warrants us to believe that his views of a Supreme Being were tolerably correct: he believed in the essential attributes of God, and his accountability to him—he believed he should be called into his presence when he should leave the world—he believed the righteous would be separated from the wicked at the final day; and in view of these solemn scenes he was led to pray, "Let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like his!" So the retailer believes and so he prays—he knows there is a God of justice who will render to every man according to his works, and to endure the thoughts of being numbered with the drunkard and other licentious persons, at last, is too appalling; hence he prays for deliverance at that day. But the character of the retailer will agree with Balaam's history as to their knowledge of duty. And on this point surely Balaam could not plead ignorance, for God himself had revealed it to him so plain that he could not err without incurring guilt; this he implicitly acknowledged when he said "if Balak would give me his house full of silver and gold, I would not go beyond the word of the Lord my God to do less or more." His duty to God and man was so clear to deviate in the least would be inexcusable; accordingly, when on one occasion he rebuked he was sternly rebuked by God who said "thy way is perverse before me." Just so with the retailer, he has the expressed and implied declaration of God to direct him into the path of duty—he has the statute book of heaven in which he may read his obligation to respect the laws of his country and to seek the good of mankind—in which he may read the denunciations of Jehovah against the man who resists "the power that be," or who tempts his fellow men, in any way, to trespass on the Divine or human authority, and more especially to give them the intoxicating cup. He has moreover to impress his mind with the touching language of parental tenderness to enforce the truth upon his conscience—the pleadings of an afflicted father and grief worn mother for a wayward son, the entreaties of an affectionate wife, with her tender offspring for a dissipated and cruel husband, and an unnatural and tyrannical father. With all these considerations to point out his duty, and to urge its performance, truly, the retailer cannot be ignorant unless he shuts his eyes against the light, resolving not to see. But there is another similarity discoverable in Balaam's history and the retailer; namely, a peculiar faculty to accommodate himself to the business which he may be called to do and to whatever company he may be found in. Balaam on Balak's bidding would go to curse Israel; but at God's command he would return and bless him. At one time he went to seek enchantments; at another he asked counsel of the Most High! At one day he would serve the King of Moab, at another the King of Israel. At one time he manifested the purest innocence and strongest attachment to God and his people, saying "How good are thy tents, O Jacob! and thy tabernacles, O Israel!" at another the most ferocious and perverse spirit, and was rebuked for his iniquity: the dumb ass speaking with man's voice, forbade the madness of the prophet. The retailer when dealing out to his customers, their portions, makes himself one with them—hails them as they enter his apartment with many cere-

nies; is exceedingly loquacious and smiles at every word; agrees in matters of religion and politics, with the majority; and has charity for the rest—laughs at their jests and sighs on hearing their tales of sorrow—is very attentive to their wants and prompt to supply them. But this set of customers is wholly neglected by him when at other places and in the company of such as he considers his equals. Then he is for less talk and more gravity, and passes by like the Levite on the other side if he sees them coming. At certain times and places, he does not hesitate to reprove the intemperate and give them his salutary advice—sympathizes with their connections, and "hopes their strength will be equal to their day." But when at his post, he encourages the tippler in his vice and drinks oft himself to make them the oftener drink—reproaches the parent for interfering in behalf of his son—and drives from his premises the wife who comes at midnight for her dissipated husband. But as Balaam did so the retailer (if his conscience be not seared with a hot iron) has his hours of serious thought; he reflects on the cries and tears of the innocent who are made to suffer by his means. In his imagination he sees the spirit of some one whom he has lured, cast out of heaven, and saying while in despair—the retailer was my destroyer—dismisses the thought "but though he flee from an iron weapon a bow of steel shall strike him through," for he seeth "the day of his calamity is at hand" and that "the things which shall come upon him make haste"—with fearful heart and faltering voice he prays, "Let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like his." Vows to abandon every vicious course, except that which is the most lucrative, and even for this, invoke high heaven to vouchsafe indulgence in the language of one of old, who would serve God and mammon, "Pardon thy servant in this thing." That such prayers are but mockery in the sight of him who is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity. To such persons he has said "I will laugh at your calamity, I will mock when your fear cometh." But says one this might have been a fair specimen of the retailer ten years ago.

"Then to all of either class,
He'd sell a gallon or a glass."

But it is not so now, the retailer has reformed. If he sell at all it is for medicinal purposes. In reply I would say be it far from me to take pleasure in casting in one's teeth, faults which he deplores, but I cannot change from the present to the past tense now, "What I have written I have written."

If he be honest all do know,
It can't be wrong to keep him so. J. T.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, NOV. 17, 1838.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

NUMBER II.

New York, November, 1838.

Coleman's Publications—Fireside Education—Sergeant's Velasco—Rufus Dawes' Poems—Sub-Treasury settled on board the U.S. Foreign Annuals—Bradford's Atlas—T. G. Bradford—Illustrated Atlas—American Booksellers in London—The Churchman—Episcopal Almanac.

Samuel Coleman, formerly of the 'literary emporium,' is publishing books in a style far superior to any which have yet appeared in New York. He is 'walling' the best Boston books in typographical elegance. He is bringing out some valuable books for children—Parley's Christmas Gift, and the Gen. The Girl's Own Book and others are got up in fine style, with unique and elegant bindings. He publishes many of the Parley books, and such is the demand for them that it is with difficulty he can keep on hand a sufficient number to supply the daily demand. Mr. Coleman will have 'Geraldina,' and other poems, by Rufus Dawes, ready early in December. The exalted eulogiums of the press bestowed on these productions must ensure them a large circulation.

'Fireside Education,' by the author of Peter Parley's Tales, continues to have a prodigious run. It is considered the best book on this important branch of education that has yet appeared in this country. S. G. Goodrich, one of the Massachusetts State Senators, is said to be the veritable Peter Parley.

The Harpers have in press and will shortly publish, 'Velasco,' a tragedy, by Eppes Sergeant. This play is too well known in Boston and its vicinity to require comment in your columns, but the *literati* of New York are on tiptoe of expectation. It is spoken of as a work of fine genius.

While on my way to Poughkeepsie, in the Utica, Capt. Truestell, the sense of the passengers was taken on the Sub-Treasury. The whole number of votes cast, ninety-one—thirty-two were in favor of the 'Independent Sub-Treasury' and fifty-nine opposed to it—majority against it, twenty-seven. Some would put it down as a sign of public sentiment. You may take it for what it is worth.

D. Appleton & Son, booksellers and publishers, in Broadway, have already sold more than thirty thousand dollars worth of foreign annuals for 1839. They imported in two ships, during the present season, fifty thousand dollars worth of English books. Mr. Appleton, the senior partner, is in London and constantly sending out rare and valuable works. He is, I believe, a native of your State.

More than ten thousand copies of Bradford's Comprehensive Atlas have been disposed off in the United States. T. G. Bradford, the editor of this work, is a son of Alden Bradford, for many years Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Mr. Bradford edited an edition of the Encyclopedia of Geography, published at Philadelphia, and rendered important service to Dr. Leibler in the compilation of the Encyclopedia of America. He has just completed an Illustrated Atlas of the United States and the adjacent countries. It is a large folio, the maps are engraved on steel, and the whole work forms the most splendid volume of the kind that has ever emanated from the American press.

The Hon. S. G. Goodrich, of Boston, is said to be the projector of this work. Be this as it may, it is an honor to the taste, the science, and the fine arts of our country, and if not properly appreciated and patronized,

Europe may censure us for another and more dishonorable fault. The work is sold at twenty dollars per

copy. The New York press is unqualified in its approbation of the work and the manner of its execution.

Wiley & Putnam, booksellers in Broadway, have established a branch of their house in London. Putnam is the foreign resident. He is a gentleman of general intelligence and great industry, but it is to be feared that they will not succeed in rendering essential service to the literature, either of Europe or our own country, from a want of that liberal spirit which should characterize a concern of the kind.

The Churchman, published neatly at the New York Episcopal Press, is unquestionably the best religious newspaper in the United States in point of talent and ability.

Sherman & Trevett have published thirty thousand copies of the Churchman's Almanac for 1839. It is sold for six cents, while Sword & Stamford palm off a miserable apology for an almanac upon the public for twenty-five cents.

POMHAM.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Several cases of this disease appeared in this town a few weeks since, and in some instances terminated fatally. Though not peculiar to any season of the year, it is more frequent in July, August, September, October and November, than during any other months; and in proportion as its onset is from July to November, so is the ratio of its severity. That is, the chances are far greater of recovery from an attack of fever in July than they would be under similar circumstances in November. This has been attributed by medical men to the universal debility of the human system and the derangediliary functions that are supposed to follow from the long continued and excessive heat of summer. The symptoms of typhus fever in this country are similar to those of an ordinary fever, manifested by a succession of cold, hot and sweating spects, excepting (and here lurks the danger and here is the fact that we would particularly call the attention of our readers) in the *insidiousness* of its attacks. It often fosters itself on the patient for many days, by a common headache, loss of appetite and general lassitude, but so slight as not to incapacitate him in his own mistaken opinion from his business. Soon the symptoms become more grave, particularly about the brain, and the sick man surrenders himself a week or fortnight late to the care of his physician. The advances of typhus fever to mortality are slow but too often sure; and as its violence is more and more directed to the cerebral organs, the rational powers of the mind become shaded from hue to hue until they are enveloped in sombre sadness. But a ray of reason is often seen to flicker in the mind upon arousing the victim from his lethargy even till the day that ends his earthly pilgrimage. Respecting the treatment of this disease we have nothing to say, except the remark, that if the disease is not arrested in the early stages, it will go through its course, and no power of the medical faculty can stay its progress. Typhus fever is contagious, but its infection may be prevented taking root by a strict attention to cleanliness, ventilation, and the diet of those exposed to the sick bed. Typhus fever, like most acute diseases, can be subdued by medicine in its first stages, and all delays are dangerous in the extreme.</p

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LADIES' COMPANION. We have received the first number of the new volume of this popular periodical. The success of this work is almost without precedent. It already numbers about seven thousand names on its subscription list. The articles are all original; and the efforts of our best writers, among whom are Gen. G. P. Morris, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Greenville Mellen, Rev. Mr. Clinch, Rev. Mr. Gilman, Freeman Hunt, Esq., and a host of others no less distinguished. Each number of the work is illustrated with a steel engraving, beautiful in design and correct in execution. It is published in New York by Wm. W. Snowden, a young gentleman of enterprise and intelligence, who is also one of the editors. Subscriptions received at this office and the work examined.

CARELESS AND REPEHENSIBLE CONDUCT. A number of boys on Saturday last endeavored to amuse themselves by shooting in the rear of Mr. William Pratt's house, when a ball from one of their guns, striking a rock as is supposed from its appearance, glanced and passed through the window into a room in which were four persons. A young child had just been removed from the place where the ball entered. It is to be regretted that parents will suffer their children to amuse themselves in a manner so likely to injure them and others from their want of caution and proper knowledge. Prosecution will be instituted against all who may hereafter endanger life and injure property.

AMERICAN PHENOMENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. We have pursued the second number of this interesting work and are highly gratified with its contents. Great skill and a profound knowledge of the science it advocates is displayed by its talented editor. A periodical of this kind has long been considered a desideratum by those seeking after knowledge. The present publication, calculated as it is to instruct and interest at the same time, cannot fail of meeting with an extended patronage which it so well deserves.

NEW PAPER IN LYNN. A weekly paper has just been issued in this pleasant and industrious town, called the "Lynn Freeman." It is the organ of the Whig party in that place, and sustains the cause with much spirit and talent. It is published for the proprietors by James R. Newhall, Esq., who, we presume, is the editor. It is to be hoped that his ability and industry will meet with a commensurate support.

NEW YORK. This State has elected William H. Seward, whig, Governor over Marcy, the present incumbent, by ten or fifteen thousand majority. The Assembly will be two to one Whig. Twenty-three Members of Congress to ten democrats—last Congress ten Whigs and thirty administration.

CORRECTION. We are glad to learn that the rumor, relative to the condition of our Engines at the late fire, was unfounded. We are assured that they were at that time in proper order to be used.

PURLEY'S CHRISTMAS TALES. Several inquiries relative to these Tales have been made, but we are unable to answer them. Purley's reputation is a sufficient recommendation.

LADY'S BOOK. The November number of this work has just been received at this office.

CANADA. Rumors are in circulation relative to a skirmish, but nothing of a definite import.

ELECTION.

The election for Governor, Senators and Representatives in this town was well attended on Monday and Tuesday last. The largest vote ever cast in this place was the one for Governor, although there is upwards of seven hundred legal voters. Unable to choose Representatives the first day, the meeting was adjourned to Tuesday, when the contest was renewed with much spirit. Every inch of ground was contested, and conveyances were despatched by each party to procure voters in order to effect a choice. We believe so much interest was never before manifested, not even during the days of Federalism. For the first Representative, on the second ballot, it was found that Dr. William B. Duggan, democrat, was elected. Four ballottings took place for the second Representative, when James Newcomb, whig, was chosen. After two ballottings, Lemuel Spear, democrat, was declared to be the successful candidate for the third Representative. Thus it will be seen that Quincey which gave last year a whig majority of sixty, has this year given a democratic one of eighty-eight, and local matters only prevented the election of the whole democratic ticket for Representatives.

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John Hardwick, 153

Ebenezer Jewett, 153

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LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Taxes,

As Collector of the Town of Quincy for 1837, are

earnestly requested to settle the same, on or before the

23d inst. If not paid by the aforesaid period, the undersigned will be under the painful necessity of proceeding according to the Revised Statutes of this Commonwealth, to advertise for sale such property so taxed for non-payment of Taxes, there now being about two hundred dollars due.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Collector.

Quincy, Nov. 10. 2w

BOSTON CROWN GLASS.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS,

of small sizes, and at the manufacturer's lowest prices,

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'S STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 47.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1838.

VOLUME 2.

Health Restored!!

The distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewett, the celebrated Bonesetter, 27 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the General Agent of this great modern medicine permission to refer to them through the public journals, such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr's H. and W. bespeak their genuine philosophy.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewett, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with "Lumbar Aliveness"—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. Hewett's usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did not, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and no investment of money was required.

Another—A gentleman aged four-fifteen, pronounced by all who knew him to be in a "confirmed consumption," was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a woman who was in a confirmed consumption, pronounced past any relief and confined to a room—he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours, respectfully etc.

THOS. M. BENDER.

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

Dr. SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raved a great deal of matter, and who was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear testimony to its good effect.

Yours, respectfully,

C. R. COMSTOCK.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it has been pronounced past any relief. I can procure a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed sum, and forward me more of the Sanative at your earliest convenience. Yours truly,

THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

This medicine may be procured of the Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN BRIESLER, Agent.

Quincy, June 9.

BOSTON WEEKLY TIMES.

A BOUT six months have now elapsed since the publication of this sheet was commenced; and though it was then considered an experiment, the result of which, owing to the great competition in the newspaper press, was very doubtful, yet so great has been the voluntary accession of names to the subscription list, that its continuance is now longer a matter of doubt and uncertainty. The public has taken no pains to find out for the claim of this paper before people of New England. Indeed, it is not very hard to do so, from the claims of the paper before people of New England. Indeed, it is not very hard to do so, from the claims of the paper before

the paper exists. But believing as he does, that it is a publication destined, with proper exertion, to become popular throughout the country, he is induced to take this mode of calling public attention to it.

The Boston Weekly Times is a miscellaneous paper, made up of the reading matter published in the Boston Times (daily) for the entire week, and thus embracing a quantity of original articles in selections, well adapted to its honest and judicious character.

The Daily Times having nearly tripled the circulation of any daily paper ever published in New England, it is but fair to suppose that the weekly sheet will meet with a corresponding encouragement.

The Boston Weekly Times contains eight large quarto pages to each number, in fine type—thus embracing a quantity of reading matter seldom to be found in single newspaper sheet. A comprehensive price current, and occasional notices of the markets—news of the results of all the general and local elections, together with all the principal news of the day—etc. &c.

From the outline of the plan upon which this paper is conducted, and no partisan politics will be permitted to interfere with its usefulness, and its general adaptation to the public pulpit.

The price is TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance.—Postmasters and others who will act as agents, and who actually collect and send the money in advance, can remain one fifth as their commission.

GEORGE ROBERTS, Publisher.

Boston, Sept. 1.

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc. etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller.—*Troy Daily Whig*.

Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author.—*Boston Galaxy*.

It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication.—*N. Y. Daily Times*.

It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature.—*N. Y. Evening Star*.

No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term.—*Boston Daily Times*.

It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*.

Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description.—*N. Y. Com. Adr.*

The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready limner of scenes and localities which come within his observation.—*Allbury Argus*.

The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting.—*London (Eng) Times*.

Quincy, Oct. 7.

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURES, FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 5.

Feathers.

FIVE GEESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

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AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

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VARIETY.

ADVICE. Would a man wish to offend his friends?—let him give them advice. Would a lover know the surest method by which to lose his mistress?—let him give her advice. Would a courtier terminate his sovereign's partiality?—let him offer advice.

In short, we are desirous to be universally hated, avoided and despised, the means are always in our power.

We have but to advise, and the consequences are infallible. The friendship of two young ladies, though apparently founded on the rock of eternal attachment, terminated in the following manner: "My dearest girl, I do not think you figure well suited for dancing; and, as a sincere friend of yours, I advise you to refrain from it in future." The other naturally affected by such a mark of sincerity, replied: "I feel very much obliged to you, my dear, for your advice; this proof of your friendship demands some return: I would sincerely recommend you to relinquish your singing, as some of your upper notes resemble the melodious squeaking of the feline race." The advice of neither was followed; the one continued to sing the other to dance; and they never met but as enemies.

A CURIOUS CANE. A cane of ordinary dimensions, was lately presented to a gentleman of Newcastle, England, which contained within it the following materials. Two inksstands, pens, penknife, ivory folder, lucifer matches, sealing wax, a wafer stamp, wax taper, several sheets of post letter paper and card paper, a complete and highly finished set of drawing instruments, ivory rule and scales, lead and hair pencils, India rubber, India ink and a beautiful and well poised magnetic compass: the whole so arranged as to admit being used with facility!

A CHILD'S FUNERAL. It is the most touching of sights, the burial of a little creature, which shuts its eyes as soon as the glories of earth open to its view, without having known the parents whose tearful eyes are gazing on it—which has been beloved without loving in return; whose tongue is silenced before it has spoken; whose features stiffen before they have smiled.

These falling buds will yet find a stock on which they shall be grafted; these flowers which close in the light of morning, will yet find some more genial heaven to unfold them.

MENTAL DECAY. Sir Isaac Newton lost the use of his intellect before the animal frame was arrested by death. So it was said of Mr. Swisher, that he often wept because he was not able to understand the books which he had written in his younger days. Cornius, an excellent orator in the Augustine age, became so forgetful as not even to know his own name. Simon Tomano, in 1262, after he had outdone all Oxford for learning, at last grew such an idiot as not to know one from another, or one thing he had ever done.—*Spectator*.

SEED POTATOES. Some farmers plant small potatoes, supposing that they thereby save more in seed than they lose in the crop. The loss in the crop as to quantity is not the only loss, for though the quality as to eating may not be lessened by planting small seed, yet the quality as to productiveness will be inferior, and by continually planting inferior seed, the produce will degenerate. By planting potatoes of a good size, there will not only be a larger crop, more sufficient to pay for the greater quantity of seed required, but this method will improve the seed. We once made an experiment by planting first a row of large potatoes, then a row of small ones through the whole piece. The potatoes were all of one kind, selected from the same lot; the lot of large ones were not all very large, but made of the largest and those tolerably large; the lot of small ones was rather small, but the very smallest were not taken. The produce was six bushels from the large seed to five from the small. As the record of this experiment is not at hand, we cannot tell the proportional difference in the quantity of seed used.—*Yankee Farmer*.

SCALDING HOGS. A gentleman of experience and observation desires us to make known, for the benefit of farmers, a mode practised by him of scalding hogs. Instead of putting cold water or ashes, into the hot water, as generally practised, he washes the hog in cold water previous to scalding it. It matters not how hot the water may be with which the hog is scalded, let cold water be first used in the way prescribed, the hair can be taken off with ease and neatness. No danger need be apprehended from the hair becoming set, as is often the case when this mode is not resorted to.

ONE USE OF AFFLICTION. Have you never seen a bird perched upon the lower branches of a tree, disturbed from his resting place by some noise or approaching peril, and tempted to fly a little higher, and again, by recurring alarm, a little higher, till he reaches the topmost bough, then spreads his wings and flies away? It is easy to apply all this to the troubles of the Christian, and the happy effects which they have in raising the grounds of his repose, or in making him near the safer resting place, till, having reached it, he only waits the final signal, to soar on high!

SHOE BLACKING. Perhaps the best in the world is elder berries. Mash the berries with your hand in a large kettle of water, set them in the shade a few days, filling it up with water. After it is cool, strain and wring them through a coarse cloth, and then boil it down to the thickness of molasses. Put a small quantity with a feather on a brush, rub the shoe till there is a fine gloss. The same will make good writing ink.

MAXIMS OF BISHOP MIDDLETON. Persevere against discouragements. Keep your temper. Employ leisure in study, and always have some work on hand. Be punctual and methodical in business, and never procrastinate. Never be in a hurry. Preserve self-possession, and do not be talked out of conviction. Rise early, and be an economist of time. Maintain dignity, without the appearance of pride or mannerism. Be guarded in discourse; attend to what you say and how you say it; attend and slow to speak. Never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions. Be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to ask. Think nothing in conduct unimportant and indifferent. Rather set an example. Practice strict temperance: and in all your transactions remember the final account.

Such was the force of the impression, that Leonardo to dissipate it, was obliged to keep in mind who was her companion, and for what purpose they were there; then this simple and pure expression was to him only an error of nature, an hypocritical mask, and he conceived towards this beautiful creature only repugnance and disgust. These feelings, united with astonishment at her marvellous beauty, stamped her features indelibly on his memory.

Many months passed away, and Leonardo, in the vigor of his age, beautiful in his person, conspicuous for his endowments and honors, was desired as a son-in-law by the most illustrious of the aristocracy.

He yielded to the representations of an aged friend who proposed his marriage with the only daughter and heiress of a powerful senator.

Leonardo obtained the consent of her father, and permission to present his homage to the beautiful Eliza—that is, he was allowed to pass beneath her balconies two or three times in the course of each day. She frequently showed herself there, but her form and features were always totally concealed by an invidious veil.

Leonardo was in despair at this extraordinary reserve, which seemed to him to be only from dislike and contempt; but he was told that a vow to the Virgin forbade the maiden to uncover her face before any man but her father. It is very easy to imagine with what enchantment this mystery and delicacy enveloped Eliza in the eyes of her admirer. We know how powerful is the influence of imagination in love, and now it feeds itself on the indefinite and indeterminate.

At length the day of the nuptials arrived; the friends and relations of both families assembled, at setting sun, in the house of the aged senator; Leonardo, after the custom of his country, received the guests at the door of the palace. He was the last to enter the grand saloon, and his emotion was, for a time, suspended by the imposing spectacle before him.

The nobles occupied seats raised above each other around the hall, in the manner of an amphitheatre; at the end of it, a priest, clad in profane robes, was kneeling before a magnificent altar.

Warlike trophies, arms, and weapons of every variety, hung from the walls, blackened by age, and the splendor of the wax-lights was not sufficient to dissipate the gloom which reigned in the vast circle.

When Leonardo appeared, the bridesmen threw open the doors of the interior apartments, in which the bride, surrounded by the matrons of Venice, awaited the moment of the ceremony.

All eyes were directed towards them, and those of the bridegroom, with impatience.

After a moment of hesitation, the bride advanced. The cry which burst from the lips of Leonardo, was lost, amid the shouts of admiration and enthusiasm which were raised on all sides, at her extraordinary beauty; but in the eyes of the miserable Leonardo, this pure and lovely maiden, who advanced, half veiled in white, a spotless life, was no other than the mistress of his friend!

He saw her again with that eternal mask of ingenuous innocence, which had already so much provoked his disgust; a thick cloud obscured his sight; terrible, though short, was his moment of weakness!

He soon gained power enough to cover, if he would, with public shame, her, who had dared to be willing to bring him infamy as a dower; but the sight of her aged father, the thought of his desperation, pity for the fair creature who stood before him, the generosity of his soul, all determined him to incur rather the reproach of inconsistency and caprice in the eyes of his fellow citizens; and when the maiden, having received the paternal benediction, advanced toward him, he went backward two paces, and commanding silence by a gesture, exclaimed,—

"She can never be my wife! Never shall I be her husband!"

Eliza raised on him for a moment her bewilder'd gaze, fell motionless at his feet, and was carried to her own apartments. Excess of astonishment had held the assembly mute; but the fainting of Eliza was the signal for noise and confusion.

The seats were vacant in an instant; all rushed into the middle of the hall demanding the explanation; the aged senator alone remained in his place. He made a violent movement when he heard the unexpected words of Leonardo, and afterwards followed his daughter with his eyes as she was borne from the saloon. It might have been almost imagined that his tranquillity was not disturbed but for his fixed look and the trembling of his convulsed lips. All at once, putting aside the crowd, he advanced close to Leonardo, and grasping his arm with force,—

"Hast thou, then, resolved?" said he, "to disgrace me, and all belonging to me—to hurl contempt on all that the republic holds most worthy? Speak! Is this madness to have an end?"

"Never!" replied the other, with a firm voice.

At this word, cries of vengeance resounded through the hall. The friends and relations of Leonardo were furiously assailed by those of Eliza.

Insult, defiance, the clang of steel, the cries of women and priests, who sought safety in flight, drowned the few conciliatory voices which still spoke of peace, when the aged senator, bridling his own anger, employed all the force of eloquence and authority to prevent the effusion of blood; when he had succeeded—

"Go!" said he, to Leonardo; "I renounce vengeance; I commit it to Him who pun

QUINCY PATRIOT.

THE MISTAKE.

It was early on a clear moonlight evening that a young sailor just reached his home in the country, from the port he had arrived at. He changed his tarry habiliments for his citizen's dress, and on the wings of love took his way to call on his betrothed. At the mansion of her who now filled his thoughts, he stopped. Soon with the knocker in his hand, he stood with a palpitating heart, and knocked at the door, while with shuffling foot he gently tapped the sill, as impatiently he waited for its opening.

"Is Caroline at home?" asked the youthful lover with a smile, as the door swung back, and a black-eyed girl stood before him with a light.

"She is not, sir!" replied the young lady.

"Not at home! and do you know me?"

"I have not that pleasure, sir," answered she; "but will you walk in?"

"Is not this Mr. Smith's house, and the residence of Caroline S.?" asked he almost constrained.

"It is; but she is not at home."

At this instant another female of the house crossed the hall. "Not at home!" ejaculated the lover, with a bound springing within the door and embracing the second young lady, who shrieked and fainted. The house was instantly in alarm, and its male and female inmates came rushing into the hall. The sailor partially bending over the inanimate form of the lady, while consternation was depicted on the countenance of all.

"Who are you, young man?" demanded the father of the girl in an authoritative voice, to him as he was rising up, but at the instant, he caught sight of his face—"Ho! welcome back again, George—Is it you?"

"It is me; but is it possible that Caroline does not know me?" replied the anxious sailor.

"Caroline—why, that is not Caroline."

"Not her,—then who is she?" gasped he. At this instant the street door again opened, and his betrothed stood before him, and in another moment was encircled in his arms.

An elancement immediately took place: the twin sister of Caroline, whom George had never seen had returned during his absence, and she was the perfect picture of her sister, "It's a laughable mistake," said the sister, leaving the hall to them, while George was now introduced to the new inmates of the family.

"You'll not mistake me again," said Ellen.

"Not unless Caroline is absent," said George, with delight. The next day the lovers were united; and often as memory recalled the incident, George laughed at his *mistake*.

LUDICROUS CASE.

A robbery was recently committed in London, which has caused a general laugh against the tradesman who was plundered. A celebrated "victimizer," whose general apparel a pair of very indifferent shoes disgraced, walked into a bootmaker's shop in the city and asked for a particularly neat pair of Wellingtons. He was rather a fastidious customer, but the master of the shop at last fitted him with great exactness. "What's the price?" said he, stamping with his right foot to fasten himself immovably in the new purchase. Before an answer could be given, it darted a stranger into the shop, struck the booted customer a violent blow on the face, knocked him flat, and then ran off. The insulted person leaped up, with the blood running from his nose and crying out, "Where is the villain who assaulted me?" ran out at full speed to catch the aggressor. "I wonder," said the owner of the shop, "if the gentleman will catch that vile rascal who hit him so spank. I am afraid the boots will cramp him—I thought they were too tight, and it's a pity if the fellow escapes." "Catch him," said the shopman, looking at the old pair of mud-plungers which the victimizer left behind, "I'll be blest if they ain't both in it fast enough." "What?" said the master, "do you mean to say that the gentleman with the bloody nose won't come back?" "To be sure I do," answered the shopman; "what would he come back for? Hasn't he got a pair of good boots for his bloody nose?" It is almost needless to add that the bloody nose gentleman did not appear. He is, no doubt, still in pursuit of his unceremonious opponent.

MAKE YOUR HOGS WORK.

Much has been said in the agricultural publications of the day, and especially in the New England Farmer, on the subject of manure. It is one that claims the attention of every farmer—of every one especially who would excel in the honorable art of husbandry. It may not be amiss at this season, to recapitulate some of the observations on this point contained in the work referred to. A highly valuable manure, with very little attention, may be obtained from swine—the following is the method: 'I usually keep and fatten, says the writer, four hogs in the year; these I keep confined in a yard twenty feet square, with a warm and convenient shed attached thereto as a shelter for them during the night time, and in cold and stormy weather.' Into this yard he placed the scrapings of ditches, the dirt that is continually in and about buildings—this became mixed with the straw with which they were littered. The whole was cleared out as often as was judged expedient. The quantity or quality of the manure would be greater, if the pen was supplied with weeds, (an excellent way this of turning these noxious plants to good account,) and in the absence of weeds, which, by the way is not very common, on our best cultivated farms, resort may be had to the woods—here the farmer has abundance of weeds and other rubbish that may be used to great advantage. The writer states that he has, in this way, with four hogs, made from twenty-five to thirty loads of manure in a year which in his judgment answers a valuable purpose than that from the stable or barn yard. He says, 'The last spring I planted a field containing two acres, with corn. One half of the

piece was manured in the hill with ten loads from the hog pen, the other half with the quantity of the best manure the barn yard afforded. A visible difference was to be seen in the growth of corn through the season, and at the time of harvest the difference was still more discernible.'

That part manured from the hog pen produced ears generally much larger than that manured from the barn yard, a great proportion of the stalks bearing two, and many of them three ears of corn each. Having harvested and measured my corn, I found the produce of the part manured from the hog pen fifty bushels, making a difference of eight bushels in the former. I have lately taken twenty eight loads of strong manure from my hog yard, which has been collected the past year, and which will be a sufficient quantity to manure two and a half acres in the hill; and shall the difference be as great in its favor the next as it has been this year, the extra produce will more than repay the whole expense of making the manure.—*Farmers' Cabinet*.

BEARDS.

The nations of Europe, Asia and Africa, have had their customs, laws, mutations and contentions concerning the beard. Even to this day, the Tartars, Persians and Turks, would consider themselves as exceedingly injured to have it shorn from their faces. Hence, when foreigners, who are without such an appendage, visit their countries, they are accounted as of no great respectability. So it was with the Jews. The Scriptures teach us, that Hanun had the servants of David seized and half of their beards taken off. Thus treated those servants were ashamed to go home and they were ordered to tarry at Jerico for a season.

Among the Russians, it is well known, that the beard was long held in high estimation. An ancient law of their empire required, that whoever plucked a single hair from it should be fined four times more than if he had cut off a finger. When the czar Peter commanded his subjects to take off their beards he was obliged to designate officers to execute this order, because the people refused to do it themselves. When he laid a tax on the wearing of beards, thousands consented to pay it, rather than appear without them. The ancient sovereigns of France, as a most sacred pledge of their sincerity and friendship, would lay three hairs of their beards on the seals of their letters and public contracts. When William the conqueror, had gained possession of England, he commanded the inhabitants to cut off their beards. Sooner than submit to this injunction, many forsook their property, homes and country. From the 14th to the 16th century, long beards were fashionable in England. They were in reality, what we have often imagined in the aged hermit. The Rev. John Moor, in the reign of Elizabeth, observed, that a reason why he wore the longest beard of any in his time was, "That no act of his life might be unworthy the gravity of his appearance."

Among the original settlers of our country, a few wore the beard in full, and the rest had it on their upper lip and on the fore part of the chin. The wearing of a tuft on the chin, in this manner, was like the ancient custom of the Egyptians. Hence it was, that Moses forbade the Israelites, so that they might not be assimilated to their idolatrous oppressors in any practice to mar the corners of their beards. But however our forefathers copied many of the Jewish laws and had them placed on their statute book, yet they did not wholly follow the Jews in every particular respecting the beard. By degrees this appendage of the face was lessened in New England, so that in 1655 it was not commonly worn, though some were found adhering to it as there always are to a departing custom. For the last twenty years, while the beard has continued to be shaven its lack has been abundantly contrasted among no small number of the younger men, with instances, formidable as those of the Spaniards.

CUTTING IN AND OUT.
The Auburn Daily News tells a laughable story of a courtship and marriage which recently took place in that village. An Irish girl was courted by a countryman, who proposed to take her for "better or for worse." But as some of Pat's habits were of the worst order, the girl would not say 'yes' exactly, but 'kind o' sul'd off.' As he was engaged on the public works some miles from the village, another lover of the girl *cut in* upon Pat at a great rate and pressed his suit with so much vehemence that in a short time he gained the consent of the girl to marry him. Now, it so happened that a week ago, Pat got discharged in good season from the public works, and thought that like Sampson, he would visit his cruel fair one; whether with kid or whiskey the Daily News saith not. But off he started. On his way he learned that his ducliness was that afternoon to be united to his rival. "By St. Patrick, this is too bad," says he; and off comes hat, coat and brogans, in a hurry. Slinging these over his shoulder, he starts at full speed for the place where the nuptials were to be consummated. Panting like a race horse, covered with sweat and dust he arrived at the door just as the betrothed pair drove up. Pat determined at all hazards to *cut out* his rival, handed the doubly beloved from the buggy. A violent altercation took place between the two claimants for the lass. Pat carried the election, gained the consent of the fickle one, and led her to another house, where he was united to her forthwith, to the great mortification of his rival.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.
From the Houston Telegraph of November 3d, it appears that ten American citizens have been killed, within three miles of Bexar, by a large party of Camanches who made their appearance in the neighborhood on the 20th ult.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, NOV. 24, 1838.

NORFOLK COUNTY—GOVERNOR.

We have annexed the returns of votes from every town in this County, with those of last year, for Governor. It is now supposed to be correct, as we have rectified the few errors of other prints.

	1838.	1837.
Bellingham,	68	92
Braintree,	181	159
Brookline,	90	82
Canton,	95	130
Cohasset,	81	73
Dorchester,	276	265
Dedham,	291	197
Dover,	55	20
Franklin,	129	133
Foxboro,	109	74
Medfield,	87	69
Medway,	169	139
Milton,	115	127
Needham,	150	108
Quincy,	174	230
Randolph,	219	239
Roxbury,	584	426
Sharon,	93	98
Stoughton,	107	178
Weymouth,	119	229
Walpole,	135	51
Wrentham,	199	166
	3519	3338
	3516	2431

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.

Statement of the votes in the Twelfth Congressional District at the late election for member of Congress, with the exception of the towns of Stoughton, Milton and Hull, which have not been received.

	Adams.	Jackson.
Hingham,	288	135
Cohasset,	109	48
Scituate,	308	136
Pembroke,	102	104
Plympton,	105	41
Duxbury,	268	94
Halifax,	42	94
Plymouth,	317	386
Kingston,	166	57
Wareham,	187	99
Rochester,	147	167
Carver,	96	77
Hanson,	29	101
Abington,	325	124
Hanover,	105	65
Randolph,	218	157
Weymouth,	154	175
Quincy,	183	70
Braintree,	207	106
Dorchester,	320	182
Marshfield,	137	50
	3822	2578

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

By reference to the annexed table of votes for Governor, at the late election, from all the towns in the Twelfth Congressional District, furnished by our esteemed correspondent, "Civis," it will be seen that Judge Morton, the democratic candidate, has an equal number of votes with Governor Everett, each candidate having 3899 votes. It follows, therefore, says the writer, "that this District is not in favor of a National Bank nor opposed to an Independent Treasury."

	Morton.	Everett.
Cohasset,	73	81
Weymouth,	289	119
Randolph,	279	219
Stoughton,	178	107
Braintree,	159	181
Quincy,	260	174
Milton,	128	115
Dorchester,	265	276
Abington,	218	254
Duxbury,	122	270
Halifax,	100	42
Hanover,	132	52
Hanson,	110	33
Hingham,	167	329
Hull,	2	7
Kingston,	88	147
Marshfield,	91	94
Pembroke,	122	96
Plympton,	491	349
Plympton,	47	111
Rochester,	191	275
Scituate,	184	277
Wareham,	100	187
	3892	3892

REPRESENTATIVES.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.

This work for November came to hand seasonably, and our press of matter claiming a priority of insertion, has prevented us till now of noticing this valuable periodical. It contains seven sheets or one hundred and twelve pages, entirely original. The first article, entitled the Credit System, by H. C. Cary of Philadelphia, author of a new work on Political Economy, is lengthy, but full of wholesome instruction to the American Nation, on the evils and dangers to which credit has been and is tolerated in the business concerns of the people. Credit in the United States should be abridged one half compared with its present extent. He who aims to diminish credit and enlarge cash business is the true friend to his country's prosperity. Credit like the fiery element is a good servant but a bad master. The downfall of many nations have been their insolvency; the ruin of thousands of our countrymen within a brief two years, in a pecuniary and even moral sense, has been by getting in debt, and becoming in the end unable to pay. Nay, a debtor is a slave to the creditor, and he who owes nothing is in truth a free man. We appeal for the truth of these remarks to all business men. The only remaining political article in this number, is the ninth and last, entitled "The second and sober thought of the people," a production of great force of reasoning and emanating from a mind finished in political science, but too sanguine of the success of democracy without further exertion.

THE RESULT. The whigs have again triumphed in Massachusetts. Gov. Everett is re-elected by ten thousand majority—last year it was twenty thousand. The democratic candidate, Morton, has gained ten thousand votes since the last gubernatorial election. The Senate and the House will be whig, consequently the vacancies in the former branch will be filled by men possessing those principles. The present Legislature will have a decided majority for the existing license law. The delegation elected to Congress stands ten whigs to one democrat, and there is no choice in the Middlesex district. The democratic candidate lacks but a few votes of an election. It is doubtful which candidate will eventually succeed.

SENATORS. The 'liberal ticket' for Senators in Norfolk County prevailed to some extent in some of the towns. In Quincy it received 115; Dedham 67; Cohasset 19; Needham 28. No table of the votes for Senators in this County has as yet been published. It is supposed that Asa Pickering, democrat, who was also supported by the 'liberals,' is elected. If this is not the case, then none have been chosen by the people.

INCONSISTENCY. It is stated on good authority, that some of the democratic Representatives to the Legislature, in the western part of the State, have agreed to vote for the re-election of the Hon. Daniel Webster to the United States Senate. In the town of Conway, in Franklin County, they were so instructed at their election, by a vote of two hundred to fifty.

NEW YORK. As far as we can learn the whig majority for Governor in this State will exceed ten thousand. Of the members elected to the Assembly, eighty are whigs and forty-eight democrats. The Senate will have a democratic majority of four. The delegation to Congress will stand twenty-one whigs to nineteen democrats. Our joint ballot the whigs will have a decisive majority which secures the election of a United States Senator in place of N. P. Tallmadge.

RHODE ISLAND SENATOR. Nathan Fellows Dixon of Westerly, a whig, has been elected, by the Legislature of Rhode Island, Senator in Congress, from the 4th of March next, in place of Mr. Robbins, whose term will then expire. All the members of both Houses were present. The vote stood for Nathan F. Dixon, 54; Benjamin B. Thurston, 26; Scattering 2; Bank 1; Total 83.

TENNESSEE. Hon. Hugh L. White, a member of the United States Senate from this State, on account of ill health, has forwarded his resignation of that office to the Governor, who declines to receive it for the present. He is considered a whig, and should he urge his resignation, another of similar political sentiments would be chosen by the Legislature to fill the vacancy.

VERMONT. The election in the Fourth Congressional District has resulted in the choice of the democratic candidate, Mr. Smith, by about five hundred majority over the whig competitor, Mr. Allen. This district gave two years ago upwards of twelve hundred majority for the whig candidate. The interest in the cause of the patriots of Canada has produced this result.

DELAWARE. This State has elected the democratic candidate to Congress over the present whig member. The Legislature will have a democratic majority which secures the United States Senator in place of the present whig incumbent whose term expires next March.

GEORGIA. It is stated that the Hon. Alfred Cuthbert, of Georgia, has tendered his resignation of his seat in the United States Senate. It is supposed that the Legislature will elect a whig in his place. He was a warm supporter of the administration.

MICHIGAN. It was at first supposed that the whigs had gained this State, but later and authentic accounts state that the democrats still retain the supremacy, consequently their Senator and Representative to Congress is secured.

NEW JERSEY. The Hon. Samuel L. Southard, whig, has been re-elected to the United States Senate over the democratic candidate, on joint ballot, by a majority of thirteen votes.

THE CANADAS. The patriot forces in the Windmill Tower and Stone Store, near the town of Prescott, in the upper province, since the battle in which they were victorious, have been captured and all probably suffered the penalties of martial law by being shot. Considerable excitement prevails on the frontier. Every thing appears as yet adverse to the cause of the patriots.

WESTERN. This steamer has again arrived at New York from Bristol, England, after a boisterous passage of eighteen days. She brought one hundred and fourteen passengers. From twenty to thirty tons of coal are daily consumed by this steamer.

HONOR. In a late sword duel at the bay of St. Louis, one was desperately wounded in the side, and had a finger severed by a stroke of the broad sword; the other had his scalp laid bare, and received a dangerous gash in the shoulder.

LUCIFER MATCHES. The City Council of Baltimore have under consideration the passage of a by-law to forbid the sale of Lucifer matches, except stores licensed to sell them.

SEVERE WINTER PREDICTED. An old observer of such matters, states that the *goose bone* (an unerring prognosticator,) foretells the coming winter will be one of unusual severity. Whether it is to be credited or not, it is well to be provided for such a consummation.

PARTICULAR NOTICE. Persons having in their possession Books, Pamphlets, Papers, etc., belonging to this office, are desired to return them in the course of the week.

PRINCIPAL NOTICE. Persons having in their possession Books, Pamphlets, Papers, etc., belonging to this office, are desired to return them in the course of the week.

FEATHERS. LIVE GEESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincey, Jan. 7.

CASSIMERES and SATTINETS. A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincey, Oct. 14.

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Alpines. A FEW pieces, good quality and fashionable colors, for cloaks and dresses, just received and for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincey, Sept. 29.

Quincey Livery Stable. SIMON GILLETT keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses.

Almanacs. PARTIES furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited. Quincey, Jan. 7.

Notice. PERSONS indebted to this office, in small sums, the past and present year, for Advertising or Job Work, are earnestly requested to adjust the same. Quincey, July 25.

THE TOMATO. This is one of the most healthful articles of the *materia alimentaria*. Its peculiar properties have not until very lately been fully tested. Whether raw, cooked, or in the form of a catsup, it is an excellent article for purifying the system, cleansing the blood from all diseases, as an extensive practice now fully shows. Phelps' Tomato Pills combine the healing properties of this rare plant, and have been strongly recommended by public and private practitioners. This invaluable medicine is for sale at this office.

A FAVOR. Will the editor of the Woonsocket Patriot send us a copy of his paper of Nov. 16th.

A CARD.

BRUTALITY. A duel was recently fought with broad-swords, near New Orleans by two individuals, one of whom died of his wounds the following day. The combat was quite terrific; several wounds having been received by both parties; the survivor had his arm nearly severed from the breast, and his head badly cut—the deceased was run through the body, but notwithstanding, was able to walk to the hotel, from whence he was taken to the steamboat and conveyed to the city.

PETER PARLEY. The Troy Daily Whig thus speaks of the new work of the Hon. Samuel G. Goodrich, "Fireside Education." "The author of the Parley tales has heretofore devoted his time and talents to the production of works exclusively designed for the use of children, but in his work on fireside education he addresses himself to parents in a chaste and energetic style, imparting in every page and paragraph a sound and rational philosophy, which will command respect in political science, but too sanguine of the success of democracy without further exertion."

THE SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS. are requested to meet at the house of the subscriber, THIS EVENING, at six o'clock.

LEWIS BASS.

MARRIED.

In this town, Mr. Charles Barker to Miss Christiana Holstrom.

In Braintree, Mr. George Damon of Hanover, to Miss Sarah H. Crane, of the former place.

In Hingham, Mr. James S. Beal, of Scituate, to Miss Mary F. Smith, of the former place.

DIED.

In this town, Mr. Joshua Cleverly, aged 36; Marshall S. B. Cleverly, aged 11; both were drowned near Germantown Point.

In Dorchester, Mr. Alexander Clapp, aged 17.

In Roxbury, Mr. Joseph James, aged 63.

In Hingham, Capt. Isaac G. Sprague, aged 33.

SPORTSMEN ATTEND!

FROM two to three hundred Geese, Turkeys, Chickens, etc., will be put up as a prize to the successful marksman, on TUESDAY, Nov. 27th, commencing at nine o'clock in the morning, in the rear of Mr. John Fowle's house. This is a prime opportunity to provide for an excellent Thanksgiving Dinner.

Sportsmen and the public are invited to attend. JOHN FOWLE, Agent.

Quincey, Nov. 24.

Glee Concert.

THE Quincey Union Singing Society will give a Concert, consisting of Geese, Rounds, Madrigals, etc., with Piano Forte, and instrumental accompaniment.

At THE HALL, THANKSGIVING EVENING, (Nov. 29th,) commencing precisely at half past six o'clock. Doors open at six o'clock.

Tickets of admission at twenty-five cents, children half price, which may be procured at the Bar of the Hancock House and at the Bookstore of Caleb Gill, Jr. But two hundred tickets will be offered for sale, and no money received at the door.

By order of the Directors. SAMUEL CARTER, Jr., Secretary.

Quincey, Nov. 24.

ELIPHALET SMITH'S ESTATE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of

E. LIPHALET SMITH,

late of Quincy, in the county of Norfolk, Master Mariner, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

HERNEY FARNAM, Administrator.

Boston, Nov. 24.

LAMA CLOTHS.

JUST received a few pieces figured Lama Cloth, a beautiful article for Dresses, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincey, Nov. 17.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

ALFRED S. MARSH, DRAPER & TAILOR,

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

All orders will be promptly attended at the shortest notice and in the most convenient style. Perfect satisfaction will be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

Quincey, July 7.

CARPETING.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a

further supply of Carpeting, rich colors, which will be sold at low prices.

Quincey, Nov. 17.

BOSTON CROWN GLASS.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS,

of all sizes, and at the manufacturer's lowest prices,

may be had at the Agents,

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincey, Jan. 7.

BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has

taken in the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the

purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING

and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationary, Blanks, etc.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

CALEB GILL.

Quincey, Mar. 17.

RAILROAD PILLS-COUNTING MACHINE. Such is

the name of a machine which has been invented in New York. It counts the pills accurately, distributes them into boxes, and saves the labor of twelve men. It is moved by dog power. Science can go no farther in this matter, unless it be in the construction of a railroad to carry the pills down the throat.

THE CANADAS. The patriot forces in the Windmill Tower and Stone Store, near the town of Prescott, in the upper province, since the battle in which they were victorious, have been captured and all probably suffered the penalties of martial law by being shot.

WESTERN. This steamer has again arrived at New York from Bristol, England, after a boisterous passage of eighteen days. She brought one hundred and fourteen passengers. From twenty to thirty tons of coal are daily consumed by this steamer.

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A share of the public patronage is

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Sheriff's Sale.

Quincy, Oct. 27th, 1838.

TAKEN ON Execution and will be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the twentieth day of December next, at nine of the clock before noon, or in front of the premises, hereinafter mentioned and described, all the right in equity that Nathan Josselyn, of Quincy, in said County of Norfolk, Shipwright, had on the nineteenth day of June now last past, when the same was attached on mesne process of 'redeeming certain mortgaged real estate, to wit: —

A certain piece or parcel of land, situate at Quincy Point, (so called) in said Quincy, sold and conveyed to said Josselyn by Edward H. Robbins, Jr., by deed of warranty, with release of Dower, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (lib. 52, fol. 52.) and bounded and described in said Deed as follows: — containing one acre, three quarters and six rods more or less—bounded, beginning at a stake 22 feet southerly of the south-east corner of William Brooks's house lot, and running easterly to the south-east corner of a lot of land conveyed to John Whitney, then southerly twenty feet to a stake standing on the bank of Weymouth Fore River, said line being in a straight line, thence in the same straight line to low water mark in said river, thence southerly along said river at low water mark to the point of intersection with the southerly line of the premises herein conveyed—which southerly line runs as follows: — beginning at the first mentioned bound, and running southerly 124 feet to a stake, then easterly to a stake standing in the bank of the river, said line being a straight line—then in the same straight line to low water mark—with the privilege of a passage way leading from the main road to the bridge into the premises—which passage way is 20 feet wide and bounds westerly on land of William Brooks's, with all the privileges and appurtenances to the said land belonging.

A—A certain other piece or parcel of land, situate at said Quincy Point, sold and conveyed to said Josselyn by Eliapheth Smith, by deed of warranty, with release of Dower, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (lib. 55, fol. 291.) and bounded and described in said Deed as follows, to wit: — containing one acre, three quarters and six rods more or less—bounded, beginning at the north-west corner of John Whitney's land, then running south-westerly by said Whitney's land to the south-west corner thereof, then westerly as the fence stands, 217 feet to a stake, then north-easterly to a stake on the turnpike, then easterly by the turnpike to the first bounds, with all the privileges and appurtenances to the said land belonging.

B—A certain other piece or parcel of land, situate at said Quincy Point, sold and conveyed to said Josselyn by Maria Virgil Adams, by deed recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (lib. 62, fol. 127) and bounded and described in said deed as follows: — containing one acre and twenty seven rods, more or less—bounded, beginning at the north-east corner point of a lot of land conveyed to John Whitney—then running westerly by the turnpike leading to Hingham, then southerly along said river at low water mark to the point of intersection with the southerly boundary line of the premises herein conveyed, which southerly boundary line runs as follows: — beginning at the first mentioned corner point of the lot herein conveyed, and running southerly 20 feet beyond the south-easterly corner point of the lot conveyed to John Whitney, then easterly to a stake on the bank of the river, standing equally on the premises herein conveyed and on land lately bought by Edward H. Robbins, Jr.—said line being a straight line, and thence in the same straight line to low water mark, with all the privileges and appurtenances to said land belonging.

C—A certain other piece or parcel of land, situate at said Quincy Point, containing eight rods on the bank of Weymouth Fore River and containing one hundred and fifty seven rods of upland.

The two first mentioned parcels of land, to wit: — the parcels conveyed by Edward H. Robbins, Jr., and by Eliapheth Smith to said Josselyn, are subject to a mortgage to Josiah Quincy and Jonathan Phillips, trustees, for \$2000 and interest. (See Norfolk Records of Deeds, lib. 58, fol. 153.) And all said parcels of land are subject to mortgage to Josiah Quincy and Jonathan Phillips, trustees, for \$1000 and interest. (See Norfolk Records of Deeds, lib. 52, fol. 215.)

Said parcels of land as above described, form the estate now in the occupation of said Josselyn, and comprise within their limits, a Dwelling House, Stable, Work Shops and Ship Yard.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Deputy Sheriff.
Quincy, October 27.

Tomato Pills.

THIE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author, and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, it has denominated it Tomato. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1825, by the following circumstances:

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the impudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its medicinal properties are founded. This, and upon the success of several and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestions, obstructions, weakness, etc.

The benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity. JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21.

New Prints.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co have just received a large assortment of English, French and American PRINTS, new and beautiful styles, at very low prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine them, as they comprise the largest assortment we have ever offered for sale. — Quincy, Apr. 28.

Hayward's Statistical Works.
THE Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register, The New England and New York Law Register, for the years 1835-6.

The Massachusetts Directory, 1835.
The Religious Creeds and Statistics of every Christian Denomination in America, 1836.

Prices of Forty Articles for Forty Years.
Comparative Views of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions, on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co, 121 Washington Street, Boston.

Boston, Sept. 23. 31m

Carpenters' Planes.

A large assortment of Carpenters' Planes, such as Long and Short Jointers, Jack, Smooth, Plough, Match, Bed, etc. — BRIESEL & CARTER.

Quincy, June 2.

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if they do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randa's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent, French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; S. Son's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

BOSTON, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Bent. After some months of observation and practice, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional friends, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

BOSTON, Feb. 11. ly

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS AND DYSPSEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising.

Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, Headache flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Boston, and upon trust, some of the most skillful and judicious physicians, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestions, obstructions, weakness, etc.

The benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

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Quincy, April 8.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work on the class of literature, containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—published with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc. etc.

WALDE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of *several* similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions, on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co, 121 Washington Street, Boston.

Boston, Sept. 23. 31m

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—cheap.

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c. at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Sept. 20. ly

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this premium medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the disease which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his health, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assault the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to a pil swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the *unbiased* opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a confirmed consumption, pronounced past any relief and confined to his room. He settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours, respectfully, etc.

THOS. M. BENDER.

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raised a great deal of matter, and who was affected with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear testimony to its good effect.

Yours, respectfully,

C. R. COMSTOCK.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me some of the Sanative by

Yours, truly,

JOHN BRIESLER, Agent.

Quincy, June 9.

BOXTON Weekly Times.

ABOUT six months have now elapsed since the publication of this sheet was commenced; and during this time it has been considered an experiment, the result of which, owing to the great competition of the newspaper press, was not a decided success. It has, however, been the voluntary accession of names to the subscription list, that its continuance is now no longer a matter of doubt and uncertainty. The publisher has taken no pains heretofore to force the claims of this paper before the people of New England. Indeed, it is yet hardly known, even among its immediate vicinity, that such a paper exists. But believing as he does, that it is a publication destined, with proper exertion, to become popular throughout the country, he is induced to take this mode of calling public attention to it.

The Boston Weekly Times is a miscellaneous paper, made up of the reading matter published in the Boston Times (daily) for the entire week, and thus embracing a quantity of original articles and selections, well adapted, it is believed, to the taste of the great mass of readers. The Daily Times having nearly trebled the circulation of any daily paper ever published in New England, it is but fair to suppose that the weekly sheet will meet with a corresponding encouragement.

The Boston Weekly Times contains eight large quarto pages to each number, in fine type—thus embracing a quantity of reading matter seldom to be found in a newspaper of this size. A complete price current, and occasional notices of the market—news of the results of all the general and local elections, together with a full compendium of the news of the day—police and other reports—popular tales, poetry, &c. &c. —form the outline of the plan upon which this paper is conducted; and no partisan politics will be permitted to interfere with its usefulness, and its general adaptation to the whole public.

The price is TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Postmasters and others who will act as agents, and who actually collect and send the money in advance, can retain one fifth as their commission.

GEORGE ROBERTS, Publisher.

Boston, Sept. 1.

Letters about the Hudson.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

such power to arrest for trial and punishment every vicious offender against the laws providing for the performance of our obligations to the other Powers were of the world. And I hereby warn all those who have engaged in these criminal enterprises, persons if persisted in, that whatever may be the military division to which they may be reduced, they must not expect the interference of this Government, in any form, on their behalf; but will be left, reproached by every virtuous fellow-citizen.

Need to be dealt with according to the policy and spirit of justice of that Government whose dominions they have, in defiance of the known wishes and efforts of their own Government, and without securing the shadow of justification or excuse, nefariously invaded.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, DEC. 1, 1838.

BOSTON. The election for thirty-six additional representatives in Boston has resulted in no choice, consequently the city will have but twenty out of fifty-six to which she is entitled. Two wing tickets were run—the regular or liberal, and the Amory Hall or temperance—besides the democratic. Compared with the votes at the first trial, the temperance ticket has gained nearly four hundred and the wing decreased about one hundred. The offer of the Amory Hall wings was all that reasonable men could expect or desire. The regulars can now repent of their folly in rejecting the proposals of the former. Of those chosen, it is said, fifteen or more are temperance men.

CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC. We have received this calendar for the ensuing year, published in the City of New York, by Sherman & Treven, Episcopal bookellers and publishers. It contains, besides the usual calendar and celestial phenomena, various items of useful information, and condensed views and statistical tables of the present state of the church and her institutions, together with a complete alphabetical list of the clergy. It is printed on good paper, comprises thirty-six duodecimo pages, and is remarkably neat in its mechanical execution. Every churchman, at least, ought to purchase a copy, as he will find much to admire, independent of the customary matter, in the choice sections of moral and instructive reading.

THE DUNKERS. Such is the name of a new sect in the western country, composed mostly of Germans. The appearance of the men is somewhat strange, as they wear long and flowing beards, and dress after a most curious and ancient fashion. They are very neat, industrious, peaceable and happy. In sentiment, the Dunkers believe in the final salvation of mankind, which doctrine is the original one of the German Universalists, promulgated in Germany many years ago. Large numbers of persons are joining this sect.

INDICTMENT OF A GOVERNOR. It is stated that Gov. Veazey of Maryland has been presented by the Grand Jury of Cecil County, for voting illegally at the election in that county. The reform constitution requires the governor to reside at Annapolis, consequently he was not entitled to vote in the above county, and if he did not reside at the prescribed place, then he has violated his duty. In either case, the governor seems to be placed in an unpleasant dilemma.

GLOUCESTER. This town, in which resides the Hon. Robert Rumford, Jr., has elected five additional wing representatives to the General Court. The democratic majority has heretofore varied from one to two hundred at previous elections in this place. The unhappy division in the party, caused by the selection of the Congressional candidate in that district, has produced the above triumph to the whigs.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY. The Commissioners on this subject have returned to Portland from their reconnoisance of the regions forming the north-eastern angle of Maine. They have made a thorough examination in all directions, and a good account is expected soon from them on this vexed question.

TO SILK CULTIVATORS. A national convention of those interested in the culture of silk is to be held in Baltimore, on the second Tuesday of the present month. It is suggested to silk growers, and all who are friendly to this branch of industry, that they take prompt measures to secure delegates to the convention.

MORE INDIAN MORTALITY. The emigrating Cherokees are suffering severely from sickness. It is stated that nearly two thousand out of sixteen thousand have died since they left their homes and began to encamp for emigration. How long shall justice and humanity remain dead in the halls of legislation?

NORTH CAROLINA. The Legislature of this State is nearly balanced between the whigs and democrats. In the lower branch the wing speaker was elected by a majority of twelve votes. In the Senate a majority of two votes for the wing candidate for presiding officer.

DELAWARE. It is now stated that this State has a decided wing majority in the legislature which secures the United States Senator. The democratic candidate for Congress has less than one hundred majority.

VERMONT. The Hon. Samuel S. Phelps, whig, has been elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Vermont in place of the Hon. Benjamin Swift, whig, whose term of office will expire next March.

TO BUTCHERS. Two New York butchers were fined ten dollars each for selling mutton, the kidneys of which were studded with the fat of other parts of the same animal. Let the above serve as a caution.

FOURTH DISTRICT. The Governor and Council have appointed the seventeenth day of this month, for a new trial to elect a member of Congress for the Fourth District, at present represented by Mr. Parmenter, (dem.)

MISSISSIPPI. The Hon. James F. Trotter, Senator on Congress from that State and a firm friend of the national administration, has resigned his seat in that body. It is presumed that a decided wing will be elected.

POTATOES. The London papers state that one thousand tons of potatoes had lately been shipped from the Thames for the Port of New York.

THE MURDERER. Coleman, the negro, who killed his wife, from jealousy, at noonday, in Broadway, New York, last summer, has been sentenced to be hung.

NEW YORK. A dinner was lately given to the Hon. Nathaniel P. Talmadge, a United States Senator of that State, at which the Hon. Gideon Lee, presided. This distinguished gentleman was a most zealous supporter of the present national administration and voted for the celebrated expunging resolution, but at the last session became the leader of the conservative party and bitterly denounced the sub-treasury measure. In reply to a complimentary sentiment, he addressed the company for upwards of an hour, and concluded by giving the following toast—*Uncompromising hostility to the re-election of Martin Van Buren.*

OMITTED. The poetic lines of 'W. H. C.' and 'J. T.' with others, shall receive early notice.

MARRIED.

In this town, by the Rev. Mr. Whitney, Mr. William V. Lincoln, to Mrs. Mary Packard; Mr. Jacob M. Wells, of Boston, to Miss Mary P. Belcher, of this town.

By the Rev. Mr. Lunt, Mr. Nathaniel Wild to Miss Rebecca Phipps.

In Danvers, Mr. Samuel Carter, Jr., of this town, to Lydia P. Batchelder, of the former place.

In Hingham, Mr. Jonas Hailstram, Jr., of this town, to Miss Mary W. Burrell, of the former place.

In Scituate, Mr. William G. Litchfield to Miss Nancy Jenkins.

In New York, Samuel Q. Cochran, Esq., of Boston, to Miss Sarah W. Curtis.

DIED.

In Weymouth, Mr. William T. Bates, aged 27; Miss Lucy F. Lovell, aged 32.

In Milton, Mr. Valentine O. B. Brown, aged 39; Mrs. J., wife of Dr. Amos Holbrook, aged 74.

In Hingham, Mr. Charles Gardner, aged 61.

In Northboro', Dea. Jones Bartlett, aged 69.

In Quincy, Mr. John Parrott; twenty-nine acres of land, now occupied by John Parrott; twenty-nine acres of land in Braintree, well fenced, at eleven dollars an acre, suitable for woodland, Mowing and Pasturing; a very nice House, Lot in Franklin street; twenty shares in Boston American Stationers' Company; a Farm, on which is a House, three Barns, a Shop, with thirty acres of Land; seventeen acres of Spring Hill, and a large orchard; a Quince Point with seven forches and five acres Wharf and Woods, on Brickett's Farm; one shed at the Universal Meeting House; a Building lately used as a school-house, with half an acre of Land; a New House, suitable for two families, in Braintree, well fenced, at eleven dollars an acre, suitable for woodland, Mowing and Pasturing; a very nice House, Lot in Franklin street; twenty shares in Boston American Stationers' Company; a Farm, on which is a House, three Barns, a Shop, with thirty acres of Land; seventeen acres of Spring Hill, and a large orchard; 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QUINCY PATRIOT.

Sheriff's Sale.

NORFOLK, Esq. Quincy, Oct. 27th, 1838.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the twentieth day of December next, at nine of the clock before noon, on or in front of the premises, hereinafter mentioned and described, all the right in and the title of Joselyn of Quincy, in and to a County of Norfolk, Shipwright, built on the twentieth day of June now last past, when the same was attached on meate process of redeeming certain mortgaged real estate, to wit:—

A certain piece or parcel of land, situate at Quincy Point, (so called,) in said Quincy, sold and conveyed to said Joselyn, by Edward H. Robbins, Jr., by deed of warranty, with release of Dower, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (ibid. 72, fol. 52,) and bounded and described in said Deed as follows, to wit:—containing one acre three quarters and six rods more or less—bounded, beginning at a stake 22 feet easterly of the south-east corner of William Brooks's house lot, and running easterly to the south-east corner of a lot of land conveyed to John Whitney, then southerly twenty feet to a stake standing on the bank of Weymouth Fore River, said line being in a straight line, thence in the same straight line to low water mark in said river, thence southerly along said river low water mark to the point of intersection with the southerly line of the premises herein conveyed—which southerly line runs as follows: beginning at the first mentioned bound, and running southerly 124 feet to a stake, then easterly to a stake standing in the bank of the river, said line being a straight line—then in the same straight line to low water mark—with the privilege of a passage way leading from the main road to the bridge into the premises—which passage way is 20 feet wide and bounds westerly on land of William Brooks, with all the privileges and appurtenances to the said land belonging.

Also—A certain other piece or parcel of land, situate at said Quincy Point, sold and conveyed to said Joselyn by Eliphad Smith, by deed of warranty, with release of Dower, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (ibid. 85, fol. 291.) and bounded and described in said Deed as follows, to wit:—containing one acre, bounded, beginning at the north-west corner of John Whitney's land, then running south-westerly by said Whitney's land to the south-west corner thereof, then westerly as the fence stands, 217 feet to a stake, then north-easterly to a stake on the turnpike, then easterly by the turnpike to the first bounds, with all the privileges and appurtenances to the said land belonging.

Also—A certain other piece or parcel of land, situate at said Quincy Point, sold and conveyed to said Joselyn by Mary Vinal, Adm'r, by deed recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (ibid. 62, fol. 127) and bounded and described in said Deed as follows, to wit:—containing one acre and twenty seven rods, more or less—bounded, beginning at the north-east corner point of a lot of land conveyed to John Whitney—then running westerly by the turnpike leading to Hingham to low water mark on Weymouth Fore River, then southerly along said river at low water mark to the point of intersection with the southerly boundary line of the premises herein conveyed, which southerly boundary line runs as follows—beginning at the first mentioned corner point of the lot herein conveyed, and running southerly 20 feet beyond the south-easterly corner point of the lot conveyed to John Whitney, then easterly to a stake on the bank of the river, standing equally on the premises herein conveyed and on land lately bought by Edward H. Robbins, Jr.—said line being a straight line, and thence in the same straight line to low water mark, with all the privileges and appurtenances to said land belonging.

Also—A certain other piece or parcel of land, situate at said Quincy Point, measured eight rods on the bank of Weymouth Fore River and containing one hundred and fifty-seven rods of upland.

The two first mentioned parcels of land, to wit—the parcels conveyed by Edward H. Robbins, Jr., and by Eliphad Smith to said Joselyn, are subject to a mortgage to Josiah Quincy and Jonathan Phillips, trustees, for \$2300 and interest. (See Norfolk Records of Deeds, lib. 88, fol. 193.) And all said parcels of land are subject to a mortgage to Josiah Quincy and Jonathan Phillips, trustees, for \$1000 and interest. (See Norfolk Records of Deeds, lib. 92, fol. 215.)

Said parcels of land as above described, form the estate now in the occupation of said Joselyn, and comprise within their limits, a Dwelling House, Stable, Work Shop and Ship Yard.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Deputy Sheriff.

Quincy, October 27. 6w

TOMATO PILLS.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomatine. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the imprudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all the diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cts per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

No genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hanford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity. JOHN A. GREEN. Quincy, July 21. ff

NEW PRINTS.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co have just received a large assortment of English, French and American PRINTS, new and beautiful styles, at very low prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine them, as they comprise the largest assortment we have ever offered for sale. ff Quincy, Apr. 28.

Hayward's Statistical Works.
THE Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register, The New England and New York Law Register, for the year 1835. The Massachusetts Directory, 1835.

The Religious Creeds and Statistics of every Christian Denomination in America, 1836.

Prices of Farto Articles for Forty Years.

Comparative Views of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions, on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston. Boston, Sept. 23. 31st

Carpenters' Flanes.

A N assortment of Carpenters' Planes, such as Long and Short Jointers, Jack, Smooth, Plough, Match, Bead, etc. BRIESELER & CARTER.

Quincy, June 2. ff

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in cases of Trusses, and large portion produce a perfect cure, which can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Proptosis Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with the defect of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Proptosis Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if this do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randal's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Spiral; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will wait upon MRS. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

BOSTON, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in adapting Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beach. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply what persons in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11. ly

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS AND DYSPESIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache fulness, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from supinated bowels, it is especially directed.

FREEMAN HUNT. New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitter, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this present medicine has acquired for its invaluable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the wealth of their credulity. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers, agues, pleurisy, headache, impure state of the glands, irregular appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the various incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful is the possession of this medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he can not abuse the gift of Providence and assuage the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the *unsolicited* opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

LETTER FROM SAMUEL BOWLES, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR.—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your Life Pills, and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

SAMUEL BOWLES. Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR.—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that flesh is heir to. I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a costive system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 2. ff

BROADCLOTHS, COTTON FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, SALISBURY, SATINETTES, LYONSKINS, ROSE BLANKETS, CIRCASSIANS. AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid Shawls; BED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL FROCKING; Satin Beaver and Bunch HATS; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Calf BOOTS; WOMEN'S KID and LEATHER WALKING SHOES; VELVET LACE. A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

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WEST INDIA GOODS AND GROCERIES. ALSO—A general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physician's Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

READY FOR BUSINESS. THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—

BROADCLOTHS, COTTON FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, SALISBURY, SATINETTES, LYONSKINS, MERINOES, ROSE BLANKETS, CIRCASSIANS. A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

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Address to the American People.

YELLOW CITIZENS.—At a time like the present, when our country is daily flooded with emigrants, brought from foreign climes, you may perhaps think it an act of lenity in me to offer, as a candidate for your favor and patronage, a medicine which is *not* American. Common sense, however, teaches us, that those herbs which spring spontaneously from our native soil, must be better adapted to our constitutions than foreign medicines, however useful the latter may have been in the countries to which they belong. The climate of the United States stands unrivaled for the production of medicinal plants, and a very little investigation will suffice to convince the most skeptical that our own country is able to supply *all* our wants.

Deeply impressed with the importance of this truth, we have recommended the INDIAN PURGATIVE to the *purification* of our fellow citizens in every section of the Union, as a natural remedy applicable to our constitutions, and competent to cure every curable disease.

In bringing a medicine before the public for the first time, it is generally thought necessary to impress the people with an idea of the difficulties encountered in its discovery, or the antiquity of its origin, thus one tells us, that his medicine is "a newly discovered chemical compound, the result of many years' study and researches." Another says, "After the hours to *sorcery*, *Geas*, *Arthur*, &c. Now, as the success of medicine must depend on its intrinsic merits, and not on the time or manner in which it was discovered, we cannot see the use of falsifying, for the purpose of investing its origin with fictitious antiquity. Such auxiliaries are not needed on the present occasion, as a single dose of the Indian Purgative will suffice to convince every invalid, (and to such only we look for an impartial verdict) that its *curative effects* are inculcably superior to those of *any other* medicines now in use.

Proud of this superiority, we scorn fictitious aid, but give it to the world for what it is—SIMPLY a compound of *four simple herbs* used for centuries by the COPIAS and LOULEON WARRIORS OF THE WEST. One of these is an *expectorant*, one a *sudorific*, another a *diuretic*, and one a *cathartic*. The proper combination of the above forms an anti-purulent and deobstinate medicine, of such EFFICACY and POWER as has been hitherto unknown in the art of healing. Its mode of curing is first to *neutralize all putrefactive matter* in the body; 2d, to cause the *expansion* of the same through the proper outlets provided by nature for that purpose; consequently its action is not confined to the bowels, although it is greatest there, but extends to the *nostrils, throat, salutary glands, lungs, skin, and kidneys*.

No medicine deserves to be called a *Universal Remedy*, unless its effects extend to each and every one of the natural drains and this power is not even claimed by medicine except the Indian Purgative. In accordance with these several properties, the operation of the Indian Purgative is regulated by the state of the patient's body. Thus, if the obstructing matter is lodged in the *respiratory* excretaries, it will act as a *diuretic*; if in the *bronchial* vessels or pulmonary excretaries, it will induce copious spitting; if in the cells of cellular membranes of excretaries of the skin, a gentle but effectual perspiration will be kept up, and, under every combination of circumstances it will act more or less as a cathartic. Here it is proper to remark that although the purgative always induces an increased number of saline evacuations, and is capable of overcoming the most obstinate cases of constipation, it does not raise a "hurricane" in the bowels, nor waste the healthy juices by over evacuation. Its effects extend to every part of the system, and for that reason are not liable to overaction in any one part.

No disease ever was or ever will be cured unless by medicines which produce the effects above mentioned. Every system of practice is more or less perfect, in proportion to its power of acting on the different excretaries, and the Indian system claims pre-eminence only because it possesses the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains.

The inestimable value of medicine which will act on all the excretaries, at one and the same time, is more apparent when we reflect that the human body is a complicated machine, consisting of numberless different and distinct members, all of which are so intimately connected and mutually dependent that no one part can be injured without producing a corresponding degree of injury on every other part;—therefore one part of the body cannot be diseased and another part healthy, neither can one part be cured, while another part remains diseased. Disease begins in the blood and as the blood flows to every part of the system, every part of the system must become more or less diseased, no disease is cured unless the cause is removed, and to remove the cause we must restore the blood to a healthy state, and if the blood made healthy, every part of the body must be the same.

We have now illustrated the natural or Indian system of practice, and the more it is investigated, the more reasonable it appears, as regards its truth, we have only to reflect that it was taught by nature, and therefore must be true. When the body stands in need of nourishment, we are impelled by hunger to eat; and when it is diseased, we are impelled by instinct to use medicine; and there cannot be a doubt that if we lived in a state of nature, this instinctive feeling would always direct us to the proper medicine, hence the Indian system. The art of healing was first learned in the woods, and to this day the untaught savage is the best medical teacher; for the Indian practice is the only one which is consonant to eternal and immutable laws which govern the animal economy.

Besides this, it has been found invaluable in the diseases of infants, so that in the new settlements of the Far West, where the inhabitants keep it constantly beside them, the children are brought up in good health without any assistance from medical men.

To sum up the character of the Indian Purgative in a few words, it is only necessary to state that it possesses every durable property which can be possessed by medicine, viz.—the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains of the body; and that a perseverance in its use, is all that is necessary in order to assist Nature in the cure of every disease to which flesh is heir. The thousands of cures that have already been effected in Philadelphia, Baltimore and other places, fully warrant the belief that when this medicine shall become generally known disease of every kind will be driven from our land.

Having already proved that the Indian Purgative acts in direct accordance with the LAWS OF NATURE, and is therefore equal to the cure of every curable disease, we will now enumerate a few of the complaints for which it has been tried, and found a certain cure among the Indians and white settlers of the Far West. These are—

FEVERS—Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflammations, and Purul Fevers; Measles, Erysipilis,

SIMILAR POX; INFLAMMATIONS of the Brain, Throat, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Intestines, Kidney, and Bladder; RHEUMATISM, Acute and Chronic; Spitting and Vomiting of Blood, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Cholice; Syncope, Apoplexy and Paroxysms, Dystrophy and Hypochondriasis; Tetanus, Epilepsy, Hooping Cough, and Paroxysm of the Heart; Incipient CONSUMPTION and Malaria; DROPSY of the Heart, Chest, Abdomen and Limbs; Ulcers, Sorey and Sphincter; CANCER; GRAVEL; Loss of Appetite; Costiveness; Sick Headache; Pains in the Back, Stomach and Side; ULCERS and Sores of every description; Hysterics; Weak Nerves; Lowness of Spirits; Also—Lencorhiza; Mororrhia; Suppression and other delicate Female Complaints.

The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills—SMITH & TOWER, Dedham, Agents for Norfolk Co.; E. Earle & Co., Fall River; Joseph Smith, Dorchester; Neponset Village; Joseph W. Plympton, Newton Upper Falls; Charles B. Wilder, Newton Lower Falls; Charles Marsh, Roxbury; BREISLER & CARTER, Quincy.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.'S STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 49.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1838.

VOLUME 2.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time of the printing office.

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JAMES L. BAKER, Hingham.
Hon. S. A. TURNER, South Scituate.
E. T. FOGG, Lynn.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Salem.
N. B. OSBORNE, New-York City.
FREEMAN HUNT, 141, Nassau St.

MISCELLANY.

THE BROKEN HEARTED.

"You will not have left our village ere I return?" asked Albert in a tone which evidently betrayed his wish that she should not.

"I don't know," replied the gay and lively maiden, to whom he addressed himself, and of whom he had been deeply enamored—"I don't know," and she would have added, "if I do, you will know where to find me"; but that innate modesty which is ever implanted in the breast of a virtuous female, prevented the maiden from giving utterance to her thoughts, lest her lover should constrain her affection into forwardness. "But you will not go to-day?" she said, "I think not," was the reply, and Florette, a married life possesses more happiness than a errand to a neighboring house.

"Albert is gone," said his sister on her return. "Is he?" said Florette carelessly, "when did he leave?" and without waiting for an answer, passed on into another room, there to give utterance to the feeling of nature.

"He is not, he cannot love me," she said, "or he would not have left me thus; and then she thought of his gift, which though simple and trifling in itself was valuable to her from the circumstance of his having purchased it at a time when he could but ill afford it, for Albert was poor, if my reader thinks that riches are necessary to constitute wealth, but Florette thought otherwise, and while she saw affection beaming in his eyes she cared not that other part of the body cannot be diseased and another part healthy, neither can one part be cured, while another part remains diseased. Disease begins in the blood and as the blood flows to every part of the system, every part of the system must become more or less diseased, no disease is cured unless the cause is removed, and to remove the cause we must restore the blood to a healthy state, and if the blood made healthy, every part of the body must be the same.

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Plympton, Newton Upper Falls; Charles B. Wilder,

Newton Lower Falls; Charles Marsh, Roxbury;

BREISLER & CARTER, Quincy.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.

I cannot, neither will I attempt to describe the maiden's feelings as she dropped the letter, and uttering a frantic scream fell motionless on the ground. A fit of sickness ensued, during which a settled melancholy took possession of her once quick and lively disposition, and she who had imparted cheerfulness to all around her, and without whom scarce a social party in the neighboring village was formed, was now visited only by the few who could sympathize with her.

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N. B. OSBORNE, New-York City.

FREEMAN HUNT, 141, Nassau St.

saw and heard, prevented her from mingling with the amiable, the lovely, and the mirthful.

Sometimes during the evening a few would draw near and converse, and then, as if glad to be freed from her presence, they would presently leave her and regain the gay group that had gathered around Annette Laurens, who was relating a comical adventure she had once met with while in France, her native country, and be assured it was related with all the ease, address, and vivacity of a Parisian belle. But although she pleased and captivated for a moment, yet modesty, woman's greatest charm, was wanting, and those who but a minute before admired, upon a nearer approach turned from her with disgust.

In an adjoining room were heard the lively notes of the piano accompanied by the flute and guitar, and Eugene who had often heard his sister relate the same story and who was moreover a lover of music, sauntered carelessly to the place whence it proceeded. Ere he approached another and a more plaintive air was commenced, and as he drew near and discovered who the performer was he involuntarily sighed. Henry touched his arm—he started—and recollecting himself he said—"Are you here? why I thought you had determined not to come?"

"I had; but you know I told you it rested entirely with my sister, and on returning home I found she had an inclination to come; and so I came."

"Is your sister here then?"

"Yes, wait a little and I will introduce you to her."

Presently she arose from the piano, and Henry taking her hand said, "Florette this is Mr. Laurens, of whom you have heard me speak."

Eugene bowed confusedly, and Henry smiled, for he thought he had discovered who the bright eyed beauty was that Eugene had so passionately fallen in love with, and he remembered hearing Florette speak of a water excursion while visiting in the little village of —, and it was the day on which she pledged herself to the one she so fondly and so devotedly loved; doubtless she felt happy, and consequently appeared brighter and lovelier than usual. From that day Eugene had in vain sought an opportunity of conversing with her; once and once only he found means to address her for a few moments, but even then her shyness offended him, and pride whispered—seek her company no more, there are plenty, but his heart told him that in the wide world there was not one other whom he could love; no wonder then, when he met her on the evening of the wedding, that his heart was filled with contending emotions.

But if he was surprised he was also grieved to see the alteration which had taken place in her manner and appearance. He remembered her as the gay and playful beauty that had even while wounding his pride darted arrows into his heart from her bright flashing eyes, and hastily rising from her seat on that side of the boat which he had left but for a minute, that he might procure some rare and beautiful fruit which a boy was handing round in a basket, she tripped across to the other side, and taking the arm of a young lady somewhat taller but not less playful than herself, they contrived to evade both Eugene and the costly fruit he had purposely purchased for Florette.

I will never speak to her again, he inwardly said as he gave the fruit to a little girl, (for 'twas a kind he never eat.) And yet he cherished her image in his memory with all the fond infatuation of a devoted lover.

And years after when rambling through the beautiful groves of his native country, Florette, sad and pensive as when he last saw her, would sit across his imagination and he would sigh and wish she was the same fairy being she once had been.

The bridal evening had passed away and Florette sat in her own quiet little parlor indulging in her favorite amusement—Music.

She had been playing part of a duet in which she had often been assisted by Albert, and as she turned over the leaves of her book while seeking another piece, a tear fell on the keys

QUINCY PATRIOT.

lows; when it happened that they found one to whom it appears this scheme of exploring the Wonder had been communicated. Provided with lights and mining clothes, two men immediately started at midnight to seek them, when at the extremity of the cavern they found the little daring creatures fast asleep, with their clothes torn, scratched, bruised and bleeding from the wounds they had received in their attempts to make their way out in darkness. From their own accounts it appears that after the light was extinguished they made several attempts to find their way back in vain; after which they knelt down and repeated their prayers, and tried again, without any greater success. They then prayed again and again, and each time attempted in vain to get back, till exhausted and wounded by falling over the craggy pieces of rock which line the windings of the cavern, and terrified by their awful situation, they sank into sleep, in which state they were found.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

The third quarterly meeting of the Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society, was held at the Rev. Mr. Perkins's Meeting-house in Weymouth, on the 13th of November. Rev. J. Perkins, one of the Vice Presidents, in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. N. S. Spaulding, of Dorchester. The following resolves were then offered by O. P. Bacon, on which remarks were made by Rev. Messrs. Wise, Phelps and others. They were adopted.

Resolved, That the cause in which we are engaged, as abolitionists, deserves, merits, and should receive our efforts, not only as Christians, but as good citizens, wishing the best good of our beloved country.

Resolved, That all mankind, irrespective of color, are born free and equal; and the law that takes from man those inalienable rights, is immoral, unjust, unrighteous, and unholy, in the sight of God, and utterly at variance with the sacred rights of man.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Phelps, the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare a roll of delegates:—Rev. N. S. Spaulding, Ephraim Shephard and Warren Newcomb, it was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Rev. A. St. Clair, the following gentlemen were chosen a committee to furnish the remaining business for the meeting: A. Phelps, A. St. Clair, David Sanford, N. S. Spaulding, Orin P. Bacon.

On motion, voted to adjourn to half past one o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON MEETING.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment. The President, Gen. Appleton Howe, in the chair. Prayer by Rev. A. A. Phelps. The following communication from Rev. Samuel J. May, was read, and ordered to be published with the proceedings of this meeting.

SOUTH SITUATE, Nov. 12, 1838.

MY DEAR FRIEND:

I am very sorry that I cannot attend the meeting of your County Anti-Slavery Society at Weymouth, to-morrow. But I have a parochial duty to discharge, that must keep me at home. My reason for especially wishing to be at your meeting is, that I am much disturbed by the sentiment which has gained ground to some little extent among the abolitionists, unfavorable to Hon. John Q. Adams; and I should avail myself of the opportunity, if I could be at Weymouth, to-morrow, to address the brethren that may be there, at considerable length, upon this subject.

It was more than intimated by the Convention at Worcester, that abolitionists ought to withhold their support from Mr. Adams, because he has expressed it as his belief, that, according to what he conceives to be a fair construction of the Constitution, and of the terms on which the District of Columbia was ceded to the government, it would not be right for Congress to abolish slavery in that District, without the consent of the people of the District. This opinion respecting Mr. A. has been repeated with emphasis by the editor of the Friend of Man; and it has been reiterated by a few of the brethren. I do not believe it has yet spread to any great extent; but I am anxious it should be suppressed before it goes any further.

Mr. Adams's doctrine on this point does appear, I allow, a serious heresy. But does it come from one who in other respects, has shown any want of faith or of zeal in the cause of freedom? Can you or any one suspect for a moment, that his disagreement from us, on this point, arises from any want of agreement with us in the ardent wish to procure, as soon as possible, the abolition of slavery? I am sure there is no cause for such a suspicion.

It were modest in us, and the abolitionists generally, to allow that Mr. Adams understands the powers of Congress as well as we do. Possibly when he shall state his reasons for the opinion he has advanced, we may be obliged to confess that we were mistaken. Or, it may be, that when he shall be brought to reconsider this question in all the light which the anti-slavery discussion has thrown upon it, he may see cause to change his opinion. But, whether he does or not, we may all rest assured that he will do all in his power (and that will be more than any other man in the country can do,) to open the whole subject of slavery for debate on the floor of Congress; and that, when he shall be permitted to speak freely on that subject, he will utter as strong and unequivocal a condemnation of slavery as any other man. If he shall still continue to think he ought not to vote for the abolition of that iniquitous system in the District, until the people of that District wish it, he will do more than any other man to make them wish it. And in the mean time, he will press upon Congress another measure, which would affect as vitally the institution of slavery throughout the country, as the abolition of it in the District. I

mean the suppression of the inter-state slave trade. He has already declared himself in favor of this measure, and that Congress has ample power to execute it. And it must be obvious to every one, that if such a measure could be carried into effect, it would utterly subvert the whole slave system.

It seems to me that all we abolitionists ought to demand of any one, as the condition of receiving our support, is, evidence that he is heartily opposed to slavery, and deems its abolition of paramount importance to the welfare of our country, and the cause of humanity. Such evidence we certainly have received from Mr. Adams. No other public man in the country has had either the opportunity or the power to make known and felt his determined hostility to the despotism that oppresses one sixth part of the population of the land. No other man would have been permitted to do, if any other had had the courage to attempt, what he has done. We cannot be grateful enough that such a man was in Congress just at the time when he espoused the cause of our insulted petitions. His venerable age—his high official and personal character—his intimate acquaintance with every part of the history of our country—his abundant store of pertinent facts—and his unequalled adroitness in the conduct of a legislative debate—these were all needed to sustain him in the bold position he took in that moment of eminent peril.

It would be most unjust, ungrateful, and unwise, in abolitionists to withdraw their confidence from Mr. Adams. I hope your meeting will say as much as this to-morrow, most emphatically. There is little doubt that he will be re-elected; but he ought to receive the votes of all abolitionists who go to the polls, let their political party predilections be what they may.

Yours, very truly,

SAMUEL J. MAY.

Mr. Elias Richards, Weymouth.

The following resolve was offered by the committee, and after exceedingly interesting, solemn and impressive remarks by Rev. Messrs. Phelps, Wise and Perkins, and Dea. Jonathan Newcomb, it was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the recent intelligence of a revival of religion in the Sandwich Islands, of greater power than was ever experienced there before, in which several thousands of the natives have been hopefully converted to God, taken in connection with the fact, as stated by one of the missionaries, that that 'mission is to a man in favor of the immediate emancipation of the slave,' and that the monthly concert of prayer for the enslaved is there observed, is full of encouragement to those in this land, whose sympathies are enlisted for the slave, whose prayers go up continually to God in his behalf, and who make it a part of their religion to 'remember them that are in bonds as bound with them.'

The resolves that follow, were reported by the committee, and, after being ably sustained by several speakers, were adopted.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the American and State Colonization Societies are all based on prejudice against color, hatred of low condition, and a disposition to perpetuate in this country the foul institution of Slavery; that it is opposed to the dictates of humanity and the precepts of the gospel; and that the only apology for any professed Christian or philanthropist, who aids this unholy institution, either directly or indirectly, is utter ignorance of its character and objects.

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the abolitionists of this county, to circulate the petitions for Congress and the State Legislature, on the subject of slavery, in every town and every school district, WITHOUT THE LEAST DELAY, and forward the same, as soon as circulated, to their representative in Congress, and to the State Legislature, by the representative from their respective towns.

Resolved, That, rejoicing as we do, in the success of the labors of our dear brother and coadjutor, GEORGE THOMPSON, in the emancipation of hundreds of thousands of slaves in the British West Indies, we cordially invite him to re-visit this country, and advocate the same holy cause here; and that we pledge ourselves, if he shall accept this invitation, to stand by and sustain him.

Resolved, That the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society be requested to forward the above resolution to George Thompson.

Resolved, That the results of the recent Congressional election in this State are such as to confirm us in our opinion of the wisdom of the course of action adopted by the friends of the slave; and that, in view of them, we renewedly, and with high hope of ultimate and complete success, recommend all friends of the slave, to use their elective franchise in favor of those men only, who are in favor of the immediate abolition of slavery and of the slave trade, wherever Congress has jurisdiction.

On motion of O. P. Bacon,

Voted, That the annual meeting of this Society, which occurs on the third Wednesday in January next, be held at Dedham.

Voted, To adjourn to six o'clock, evening.

EVENING MEETING.

Society met according to adjournment. Rev. Mr. Perkins in the chair.

The following resolution was introduced by the Committee, on which a spirited discussion arose. Rev. Messrs. St. Clair, Phelps and H. B. Stanton in the affirmative, and Dr. Richards in the negative. It was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the several local Societies in this county, to take immediate and prompt measures for the collection of their quarterly or annual subscriptions, and remit the same at once to Dr. S. B. Carpenter, of Dedham, Treasurer of the County Society, or H. G. Chapman, of Boston, Treasurer of the State Society; so that the State

Society may be enabled promptly to redeem its pledge to the National Society.

On motion of Rev. Mr. St. Clair,

Voted, That the doings of this meeting be published in the Liberator, and also in the county newspapers.

Voted to adjourn.

ORIN P. BACON, Rec. Secretary.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, DEC. 8, 1838.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

NUMBER III.

New York, November 28, 1838.

exception, which I will not name, viz—"Uncompromising hostility to the re-election of Martin Van Buren." This cannot be called non-committal. The whigs having a large majority in joint ballot, Mr. T. will unquestionably be returned to the Senate of the United States. He is a fine looking man, with a bright black eye, and a very benevolent cast of countenance. He is a chaste, correct and beautiful writer, and an eloquent and effective, though modest speaker. But my sheet is full. In haste—yours.

POMHAM.

ROBBERY. The blacksmith's shop of Thomas O. Sylvester, and the stores of Freeman Moore and Frederic Hardwick, Jr. in this town, were entered on Wednesday night last, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock. It is supposed that the blacksmith's shop was the first scene of operation by the robber, for the purpose of procuring articles to aid him in his operations on one of the stores, as we understand that of Mr. Moore's was opened by an iron crow-bar, which was obtained from the blacksmith's shop, and a chisel, he succeeded in forcing an entrance to Mr. Hardwick's store, by eleven o'clock, and after entering closed the door, struck a light and commenced his search for plunder. It happened, fortunately, that a social party took place that evening in the vicinity, and the occupant of the store, in company with Mr. Lewis Baxter, with whom he had some business to adjust, concluded to take a recess, and went to the store to settle the same. As soon as they arrived, they discovered that the lock was broken and that the store had been entered. They pulled the door open, went in, discovered the light of a lamp, and one of them saw the robber, but the light was immediately extinguished. The person who saw him retreated, closed and fastened the door, enclosing Mr. Hardwick and the thief. The individual outside, ascertaining that there was but one rogue inside, opened the door, and both Mr. H. and the robber, who were clinched, came out, and assistance being near the fellow was secured.

He was brought before John M. Gourgas, Jr. Esq., gave his name as William Wetherbee, plead guilty to the charge of entering Hardwick's store, and was ordered to recognize in the sum of two thousand dollars for his appearance at the ensuing Court of Common Pleas at Dedham, in default of which he was committed to the County Jail. To Mr. Sylvester's complaint he plead not guilty, but the iron bar and lamp were proved to be Mr. S.'s property, and he admitted using them to enter Mr. Hardwick's shop, when he was ordered to recognize in another sum of one thousand dollars.

In the pockets of the thief, money was found to the amount of nearly twenty-five dollars.

He passed through this place the afternoon previous to the robbery in company with two other persons.

An attempt was made the same night to enter a store in Braintree, probably by the accomplices of the rogue arrested in this place, but they were frustrated in their attempts and fled.

It is a fact worthy of note, that rogues seldom escape when they make Quincy the scene of their operations.

LYCEUM LECTURE. Dr. O. Wendell Holmes of Boston, delivered on Wednesday evening last, a lecture on English Versification. During the Lecture, he lucidly contrasted the style of ancient and modern Poetry by appropriate extracts, and interspersed it with remarks well calculated to instruct and entertain the audience as well as to engage their attention by an elevated style and powerful oratory. He appeared to have complete command over the feelings of his hearers; at one time arousing them to the pinnacle of patriotism, dazzling them with the splendor of his illustrations—then casting them into the depths of despondency—now he is heard in the tender and melancholy tones of the despairing lover, and anon, in the sweet accents of required affection. We were sorry that an unpropitious evening obliged the orator to deliver his discourse before a comparatively small audience, and that so many were deprived of the pleasure we enjoyed. As a literary man and a poet, Dr. Holmes takes an enviable rank among the geniuses of our country.

COMMON SCHOOL JOURNAL. By the politeness of the Editor, we are favored with the first number of the "Common School Journal," edited by Hon. H. Mann, Secretary of the Board of Education. This periodical is published by Messrs. Marsh, Capen & Lyon, of Boston, in an octavo form, of sixteen pages each, semi-monthly, at the reduced price of one dollar. Judging from the slight glance we have been enabled to take at it, but more especially from the eminent qualifications of the Editor, we cannot hesitate to recommend it, not

only as a cheap, but a valuable and necessary publication, to all who interest themselves in the cause of education. The cause of education is so generally pressing itself on the attention of all, not only in this country, but in Europe, that such a publication becomes a necessary as well as a convenient reference. We feel happy to have it in our power, to recommend to our enlightened community a paper, which promises so much good, as does the "Common School Journal."

EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE. The Rev. O. Brownson of Boston will repeat his lecture on this subject, before the Lyceum, next Wednesday evening. The urgent solicitations of many of those who were prevented from attending when he last lectured, together with the request of some who heard him, induced the Directors to engage him to repeat it. It is now hoped that the members will generally attend.

CONGRESS. The subscribers of the Patriot were furnished this week with an extra sheet, containing the President's Message. We were enabled, by the facilities afforded at the office of the Boston Times, to publish this document ten or fifteen hours after its reception by them. In the House of Representatives, a Mr. Garland, democrat, was elected Clerk, after several trials, by a majority of two votes, over Mr. Clarke, whig, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Franklin.

THE COLORED PREACHER. Mahan, who was delivered by Gov. Vance of Ohio, to the officers of Kentucky, on the requisition of the Governor of that State, has been tried in Kentucky, for aiding runaway slaves. It appeared that, if he had aided them at all, it was in Ohio, and that he had not in fact been into Kentucky until carried there a prisoner. It was held that he was not answerable in Kentucky, for crimes committed in Ohio, and he was accordingly discharged.

WRITING ACADEMY. It will be perceived on referring to our advertising columns, that Mr. Mahan, who was delivered by Gov. Vance of Ohio, to the officers of Kentucky, on the requisition of the Governor of that State, has been tried in Kentucky, for aiding runaway slaves. It appeared that, if he had aided them at all, it was in Ohio, and that he had not in fact been into Kentucky until carried there a prisoner. It was held that he was not answerable in Kentucky, for crimes committed in Ohio, and he was accordingly discharged.

A QUERY. Will the editor of the Union Herald, printed at Cazenovia, N. Y. inform us where the newspaper Patriot is printed which contains the item relative to the large amount of business transacted by D. Appleton & Son in foreign annals.

NOTICE.

Rev. O. A. Brownson, of Boston, will repeat his Lecture on the Education of the People, before the Quincy Lyceum, WEDNESDAY EVENING next.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION.

Which element is the most useful to mankind Fire or Water?

Does the public good require the present License Law of this Commonwealth to be sustained?

JONATHAN FRENCH, Secretary.

Notice.

THE Members of the Quincy Union Singing Society will meet for a Rehearsal, at the Town Hall, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 9th, at 6 o'clock. Mrs. Graves, of Boston, will preside at the Piano Forte. A general attendance is requested.

By order of the Directors.

SAMUEL CARTER, Jr., Secretary.

Quincy, Dec. 8.

For Sale.

A SUIT of Uniform, with Gun and Acces-

Administrator's Sale

TO be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY the 14th day of December, at 9 o'clock, noon, at the late residence of Capt. Eliphalet Tables, Chairs, Timepiece, Fire-sets, Beds, Bedsteads, Bedding, Carpets, Parlor Grate, S. Pipe, Set Hammock, Pictures, Charts, large United States, Kitchen Furniture, a Room Iron Pump, a quantity of Lead Pipe, Cooking empty Bottles and Jugs.

Also—One Carriage, one Chaise and H

Sleigh, one Horse Cart and Harness, one

one Large Team Horse, one Saddle and Bridle

of Hay and Straw, one Chaise Jack, one

Wheelbarrow, two Ladders, four

Balances and Pipes, one large Patent Balance,

Ship Plan, a quantity of Lumber of various

dimensions, and tools comprising a great variety

among which are Bits and Bits, Bands,

Files, Chisels, Augers, Drills, Saw, Plane

Plates and Taps, etc.; Horse Tread Mill, Saw

Mill, Champering Machine, three dozen

Boxes, quantity of half inch Boards suitable

for boxes, Winding Machine, one share in H

three Sheds near the Episcopal Church;

QUINCY PATRIOT.

POETRY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

THE LATE LEWIS BRACKETT.
The subjoined lines were written by Mrs. W. H. Cox, agreeably to a request, on the death of the late Mr. Lewis Brackett.

We had not dreamed of this! tho' never yet
The unerring shaft, thy tireless hand has held,
Has slept, or paused to rest from thy dread work
Of tears and sorrow, Genius of Death and Spirit of the Tomb!

Relentlessly hast thou pursued
The trembling steps of silver-headed Age—
And then again thy spell has wrapt
The infant's innocence and loveliness,
In the cold mantle of a dreamless sleep—
But here, the firm and fearless step,
And frank unclouded brow
Of youthful manhood, and the eye
Which had never dimmed, was numbered
In that sad circle which thy toneless voice
Has called around thee. What availeth tears?
Those holy tears of fond regret and love
A mother weeps—the many grief
With which a father mourns a son,
Bereft of life with all life's honors round him.
Long be his memory enshrined
By sisters' pure affection, and sacred be the tears
They weep around his early grave.
Back to those cherished hours,
When his voice mingled in each sport
Of childhood, and his light step and careless heart,
Were one among them, the brother's love will oft
revert,
And sad though hallowed be their memory;
While friendship too for him will consecrate
Long hours for contemplation lone,
And dear remembrance.
Father in heaven! thy chastisement
May dim the eye with tears,
And wring the heart with anguish;
But us from Thee we ask for consolation,
And at thy throne of grace
Would bow with meek contrition;
And weep no more on earth—Thy will be done!

AN EDITOR'S LAMENT.

The annexed lines were written by Charles Clapp, Esq., the intelligent editor of the Prairie (Illinoian) Beacon, on receiving the intelligence of the death of his father, Mr. Salmon Clapp of Braintree.

My father! oh my father! but once more
To have seen thy face on life's eventful shore—
To have told my cares beside thy dying bed,
And heard thee, when thy last farewell was said—
Had been a boon of priceless worth to me,
And well I know, it would have solaced me.
Didst thou not bless me with thine other sons?
Yet I, alone of all thy cherished ones,
Far distant from the home that nurtured me,
Could speak not of my filial debt to thee.

Ah! had I deemed thy race so nearly run,
I had been near thee, at life's setting sun,
To have mingled mine with kindred sympathies,
And joined them in their last sad obsequies.
Alas! I saw no sorrowing friends attend,
Nor heard the funeral prayer to Heaven ascend;
I heard no bell tolled on thy burial day,
I saw no hearse to bear thee slow away;
Yet these sad rites are pictured to my view,
And deeply sighs my heart its lone adieu.

My brother and my sister, gone before,
Now greet thee welcome to that blissful shore—
That home of rest, where thy pure spirit's gone.
Yet may I deem, thou hast thy sorrowing son?
The fervid warmth of thy affection here,
For me—may it survive in thy bright sphere?
The rural spot, where thy remains are laid—
Should I revisit that sequestered shade,
With pious awe, I'll tread that silent bourn—
Thy resting-place till resurrection morn.

What thou hast been and done for me my sire!
The dear remembrance never can expire;
From childhood's earliest dawn, thy tender care,
Where'er I moved, was my protection there.
For benefits conferred, couldst thou but learn
They brought me weal; 'twas all thy wished return,
In tempting paths, did I consult thy choyce,
How sweet the tones of thine approving voice,
Be it my aim to keep thy rule of life,
Would I tread safe a path with dangers rife.

ANECDOTES.

A CHALLENGE. A little for conceiving himself insulted by a gentleman who had ventured to give him a little wholesome advice, strutted up to him with an air of importance, and said—"Sir, you are no gentleman—here is my card—consider yourself challenged. Should I be from home when you honor me with a call, I shall leave word with a friend to settle the preliminaries to your satisfaction!" To which the other replied—"Sir, you are a fool—here is my card—consider your nose pulled, and should I not be at home when you call on me, you will find that I have left orders with my servant to kick you into the street."

SELLING AND SWAPPING. "Well, wife, I sold Ponto," said Ned Whistler one day to his dog-detesting wife. "Have you, indeed?" said she, brightening up at the good news, "I'm dreadfully glad of it. How much did you sell him for, my dear?" "Fifty dollars." "Fifty dollars! what! fifty dollars for one dog! How glad I am! That'll almost buy us a good horse, but where's the money, my love?" "Money!" said Ned, shifting a long noisy lazily to the other corner of his mouth, "I didn't get any money—I took two puppies at twenty-five dollars a piece."

LOGICAL. "You mustn't smoke here, sir," said the captain of a steamboat to a man who was smoking among the ladies on the quarter deck. "Mustn't have?"—why not?" replied he, opening his capacious mouth, and allowing the smoke lazily to escape. "Didnt you see the sign?" all gentlemen are requested not to smoke about the engine?" "Bless your soul, that don't mean me—I'm not a gentleman—not a bit of it. You can't make a gentleman of me no how you can fix it." So saying he sucked away, and "took the responsibility."

DANTY. A gentleman dropping into a barber's shop to be shaved, after undergoing the operation and washing himself, took up a towel to wipe himself. "Why, Mr. Latherstrap! what the dence do you keep such dirty towels for? Give us a clean one." "A clean one! Why, sir, I would have you know, sir, that I have used that very same towel these six weeks myself, sir, and you are the first man that ever complained of it."

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture, and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, he has offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Bull's; Read's Spiral; Randal's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Parr's; Sherman's Patent, French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stones, double and single; also, Trusses for all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufacture. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

BOSTON, Jan. 7, 1837.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11. 1837.

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS AND DYSPSEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, were given by the proprietor in presenting it to the public, as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thereto arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained instant relief from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity. JOHN A. GREEN, Quincey, April 8. 1837.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than *one-fourth* the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, satiric portraits, etc, etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of *seem similar works underlaid since its commencement*, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Prof. S. E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics, and the above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincey, Jan. 28. 1837.

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a goad assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—cheap.

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing. ISAAC L. BLANCHARD. Weymouth, Sept. 23. 1837.

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invaluable efficacy in the disease which it professes to cure, has rendered the practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful is the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he can not abuse the gift of Providence and assist the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken inordinate quantities. From two or four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in the world; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only aggrevate the humor and constitution which they profess to remove. Remember them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the unsolicited opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Sanative to a gentleman who was in a confirmed consumption, pronounced by any relief confined to his system—another gentleman, who had a similar disease, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remains. Another—A gentleman aged forty-five, pronounced by all who knew him, to be in a "confirmed consumption," was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, we venture to recommend the INDIAN PURGATIVE to the patronage of our fellow citizens in every section of the Union, as a natural remedy applicable to our constitutions, and competent to cure every curable disease.

In bringing a medicine before the public for the first time, it is generally thought necessary to impress the people with an idea of the difficulties encountered in its discovery, or the antiquity of its origin; thus one tells us that his medicine is "a newly discovered chemical compound, the result of many years intense study and scientific research;" and another ascribes the honor to somebody's GRANDFATHER, &c. Now, as the success of medicine must depend on its intrinsic merits, and not on the time or manner in which it was discovered, we cannot see the use of falsifying, for the purpose of investing its origin with a fictitious antiquity. Such auxiliaries are not needed on the present occasion, as a single dose of the Indian Purgative will suffice to convince every individual, (and trust us, for we look for an impartial verdict,) that its creative effects are inestimably superior to those of *any other medicines* now in use.

Proud of this superiority, we scorn fiction, and give it to the world for what it is—SIMPLY a compound of our SIMPLE HERBS, used for the cure of disease by the COPPER COLOURED WARRIOR OF THE WEST. One of the herbs is an *expectorant*, one a *sodoriger*, one a *diuretic*, and one a *cathartic*. The proper combination of the above forms an anti-pruritic and deobstruent medicine, of such EFFICACY and POWER as has been hitherto unknown in the art of healing. Its mode of curing is first to *neutralize* all *putrefactive* matter in the body; 2d, to cause the *expulsion* of the same through the proper outlets provided by nature for that purpose; consequently its action is not confined to the bowels, although it is greatest there, but extends to the *nostrils, throat, salivary glands, lungs, skin, and kidneys*.

No medicine deserves to be called a *Universal Remedy*, unless its effects extend to each and every one of the natural drains, and this power is not even claimed by any medicine except the Indian Purgative. In accordance with these several properties, the operation of the Indian Purgative is regulated by the state of the patient's body. Thus, if the obstruction is lodged in the *urinal excretaries*, it will act as a diuretic; if in the *bronchial vessels*, pulmonary excretaries, it will act as a *purgative*; if in the *cells* of *cellular membranes* of excretaries of the skin a gentle but effectual perspiration will be kept up, and, under every combination of circumstances it will act more or less as a cathartic. Here it is proper to remark that although the purgative always induces an increased number of alvine evacuations, and is capable of overcoming the most obstinate cases of costiveness it does not raise a *hiccup* in the bowels, nor waste the healthy juices by over evacuation. Its effects extend to every part of the system, and for that reason are not liable to overaction in any part.

No disease ever was or ever will be cured unless by medicines which produce the effects above mentioned. Every system of practice is more or less perfect, in proportion to its power of acting on the different excretaries; and the Indian system claims pre-eminence only because it possesses the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains. The proper combination of medicine which will act on all the excretaries, at one and the same time, is more apparent when we reflect that the human body is a complicated machine, consisting of numberless different and distinct members, all of which are so intimately connected and mutually dependent that no one part can be injured without producing a corresponding degree of injury to every other part;—therefore one part of the body cannot be diseased and another part healthy; neither can one part be cured, while another part remains diseased. Disease begins in the blood and as the blood flows to every part of the system, every part of the system must become more or less diseased; no disease is cured unless the cause is removed, and to remove the cause we must restore the blood to a healthy state, and if the blood made healthy, every part of the body must be the same.

The Boston Weekly Times is a miscellaneous paper, made up of the reading matter published in the Boston Times (daily) for the entire week, and thus embracing a quantity of original articles and selections, well adapted, it is believed, to the taste of the great mass of readers. The Daily Times having nearly trebled the circulation of any daily paper ever published in New England, it is but fair to suppose that the weekly sheet will meet with a corresponding encouragement.

The Boston Weekly Times contains eight large quarto pages to each number, in fine type—thus embracing a quantity of reading matter seldom to be found in a single newspaper sheet. A comprehensive price current, and occasional notices of the markets—news of the results of all the general and local elections, together with a full compendium of the news of the day—police and other reports—popular tales, poetry, &c. &c.—form the outline of the plan upon which this paper is conducted; and no partisan politics will be permitted to interfere with its usefulness, and its general adaptation to the whole public.

The price is two DOLLARS per annum in advance. Postmasters and others who will act as agents, and who actually collect and send the money in advances, can retain one fifth of their commission.

GEORGE ROBERTS, Publisher.

Boston, Sept. 1. 1837.

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc, etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, not none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller."—*Troy Daily Whig.*

"Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author."—*Boston Galaxy.*

"It contains more information about the noble Hudson, and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication."—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

"The subscribers have also, at their STOVE WAREHOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cylinder Stoves; Fire Frames; Oven Mouths; Boiler and Ash Doors; Patent Cast Iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

All the above articles are offered for sale at Bos ton prices for cash or *approved credit*.

ALL orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WIRE, promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.

Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 28. 1837.

Books,

QUINCY PATRIOT.

every month; but those who wish to ape the fashionable world strive to keep up as near as they can; and it is absolutely ridiculous to see people on this side the Atlantic all the while on the stretch to follow the fashions of Paris and London. If women are dressed ever so neatly and comfortably, it is all of no use; their bonnets must be knocked into the shape of a cocked hat, or some other outlandish shape; old pelisses, cloaks and gowns, though ever so little worn, must be ripped in pieces and turned the other end up, or new ones obtained—not to improve their appearance, or to make the dress more convenient or comfortable, *but to be in fashion*, when, in fact, the fashion that they are attempting to follow has already been discarded three or four, or perhaps six months before, at the head quarters of fashion, the French metropolis. And it no doubt often happens that the garment cast aside here as unfashionable, is actually much nearer the latest fashion in Paris than the one which, with a great deal of trouble and expense, is made to take its place. It is a very silly business any way we look at it.—*Kennebec Journal*.

A SNAKE MAN.

The following article first appeared in the Savannah Georgian. This singular individual is exhibiting himself, and may soon be expected in this quarter. The facts stated in the article, says the paper, are well vouched for by a number of the most respectable physicians and other individuals who reside in the vicinity of his native place.

This most singular being, perhaps, has not a parallel in medical history. He is now about twenty nine years old, of ordinary stature and intellect. His deformities and physical peculiarities are owing to a fright his mother received from a large rattlesnake attempting to bite her, about the sixth month of her pregnancy. For several minutes after the snake struck at her, she believed herself bitten just above the ankle, and so powerfully was her mind affected that when she was delivered, the child's will was found to have no control over his right arm and leg, which was smaller than his left extremities. He can use his right leg now sufficiently to walk in a hobbling manner, but cannot retain it stationary, without the aid of the weight of his body. His right hand has the usual number of fingers, but they are smaller than those of his left hand. The wrist joint is looser than usual, and his hand stands at an angle with his arm. His front teeth are somewhat pointed and inclined backwards like the fangs of a snake. The right side of his face is sensibly affected; his mouth is drawn considerably further on the right than on the left side; his right eye squints, has several deep grooves radiating from it, and has a very singular appearance much resembling a snake.

But perhaps the most extraordinary circumstance on the record is, that his right arm, when not restrained, will draw the lower part to a right angle with the upper, and sometimes two or three, but most commonly only the fore finger, will project, curved at the first joint, much resembling a snake's head and neck, when in the attitude of striking, and the whole arm will strike at an object with all the venom of a snake, and precisely in the same manner, sometimes for two or three, and sometimes for four or five strokes, and then the arm assumes a vibratory motion, will coil up, and apply itself close against his body. During this period his right foot and leg become excited, and if not restrained will strike also. His face is also excited; the angle of his mouth is drawn backward, and his eye snaps more or less in unison with the stroke of his hand, whilst his lips are always separated, exposing his teeth, which being somewhat pointed like the fangs of a snake, causes his whole visage to assume a peculiar and snakey aspect. During infancy and childhood, the whole shape of the snake, even to its fangs, was printed on the interior of his legs; but as he grew up it became gradually obliterated, till now there is only a small depression where the snake's head was imprinted. The sight of a snake fills him with horror, and an instinctive feeling of revenge; and he is more excitable during the season of snakes; and even conversation concerning them excites him, and his arm appears more anxious to strike than when no such conversation is going on.

All of the above phenomenon are perfectly independent of his will, as hundreds can testify, who were acquainted with him long before he had any idea of exhibiting himself publicly. This singular being was born in Carolina, and moved to Georgia in the year 1829, where he has since remained, performing such labor as he could with one hand, and by unremitting exertions has maintained his wife and an increasing family. His physical peculiarities being considered only in the light of a common deformity, he never thought of exhibiting himself publicly, till it was suggested to him by a medical friend in 1837.

WHEN AND WHOM TO MARRY.

The following article contains much sound practical good sense. We commend it to the attention of young ladies, and we firmly believe, if they will give ear to it, and follow the good advice given below, there will be many less unhappy matches than at present.

1. Young ladies ought not to marry at fifteen or sixteen or seventeen, they are too young; know nothing about housekeeping and providing for a family, etc.

2. They ought not to marry until they have got the consent of their mind to give up tight lacing; because the marriage state should be free from bondage, and compression and oppression, etc.

3. A young lady should not marry until she has got the consent of her mind to obey her husband; because if she cannot and will not obey her husband, she does not love him; obedience is the strongest evidence of love. These are some of the times when young ladies ought not to marry. Now I say,

1. They ought not to marry a young man, who, when he comes to address them can stay a week or two; such an one will be likely to love the fire too well; will not go to the barn, and the new ground, and the cornfield, etc, often enough.

2. Never marry a man without some occupation by which he can support a family. He will be apt to need the proceeds of such occupation, when the trade must be learned. Say, if you marry him, he must be a doctor, not a quack; a lawyer, not a pugilist; a merchant on his own capital, not a borrowed one; a shoemaker, not a cobbler; have the thing itself; a farmer or mechanic of some order, if he is capable of self-government. But wise, patriotic and sage as it is, the instrument is of human fabrication, and therefore lays no claim to perfection. Nay, is it too much to say that this *Magna Charta* of our liberties at least for the present times, is defective? It was remarked by Jefferson that every generation has the right to institute their mode of government and laws; this he said in reference to the federal constitution. A generation is a period of thirty years; but nearly twice that number has elapsed, and yet no convention has been held to revise and amend our Constitution. The time has arrived when this should be accomplished, and he who loves his country's peace and prosperity, would regard it a consummation devoutly and prayerfully to be wished. It will smooth the troubled sea of political excitement and settle conflicting questions in relation to the tariff, finance, slavery and internal improvements, that have already produced among us prognostications of civil war. And it will enable our legislators hereafter to be governed by the *literal* and not constructive views of the constitution, the latter of which is an experiment hazardous at all times to the rights of the people. That the American People have good right to alter the federal constitution will appear from the following article in that instrument. "Article V. The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments; which, in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as one of the other modes of ratification, may be proposed by Congress." As it is, Congress, in whom all legislative powers are granted by the Constitution, have clearly no right to create corporations, and I hope that right never will be delegated to them, br if they grant one charter they must with equal propriety create millions if asked for. The mode of collecting, safe-keeping and disbursing of the public funds should be clearly laid down in the constitution; thereby settling forever this complex question, which has already shaken the nation in angry tumult to its very centre. The wisdom of the nation is sufficient to manage its funds without any alliance to domestic or foreign power.

3. A boy TAKEN BY A BEAR. A correspondent of the Bangor Whig and Courier gives the annexed description of an encounter with a huge bear in the town of Linneus, Mo. About seven o'clock in the evening, a boy about eight years of age, was sent to the barn to feed the cattle, and while returning thence to the house, a distance of about forty rods, had his attention arrested by the appearance of a huge black object directly ahead of him. He stood still for a moment, not knowing whether to advance or retreat. At length he concluded to go ahead, when the bear rose up on his hind legs, and put himself in an attitude to receive the youngster with his fore paws. The boy perceiving the attitude of the bear, and his apparent determination to maintain his ground, gave a loud screech, and turned and ran towards the barn. At this, the bear started in pursuit, and came up with the boy, who was still screeching. Just as the men in the house, who had heard the alarm, were approaching the theatre of action, the bear seized the boy, with his fore paws raised himself again upon his hind legs, and started with his prey with all possible despatch for the woods. The men hotly pursued him for some three quarters of a mile, when the bear finding himself but a few feet ahead of his pursuers, turned around and stood face to face with them, when the men, each of whom was armed with an axe, made a motion to give him a gentle tap upon the head, but his left paw was ready for a fend-off, while he held the boy tightly with his right one. The men finding it was useless to fight with axes, one of them started for the house after a gun, which he loaded with buck shot, and returned to the wood. On his arrival at the scene of battle, the bear in attempting to turn and try leg-hold again, was shot through the left side of his body, which brought him to the ground, and caused him to relinquish the hold of the boy, who scampered home more frightened than hurt, having received no other harm than a most unconscionable hugging. The bear weighed when dressed three hundred and sixty two pounds, and is said to be the largest ever caught in this vicinity.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES.

The national Constitution of our beloved country was ratified by delegates from twelve States, September 17, 1789, at Philadelphia, nearly fifty annual circuits ago. Since that momentous day, fourteen additional sovereignties have, one after another, entered the sisterhood, causing the spangled banner of the Union to number at the present moment twenty six stellated emblems of the heavens' luminaries.

This was one of the most solemn, august and important contracts ever formed by the collective wisdom of a deliberative assembly. The delegates, fifty-five in number, were composed of the most illustrious men of the age, among whom we find the names of George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, James Madison; Nathaniel Gorham and Rufus King from Massachusetts, the Pinckneys from South Carolina, Alexander Hamilton and others. They were in laborious session one hundred and fourteen days, before they completed this instrument of mutual compromise and conciliation; this confederation of thirteen independent States merged in one nation, reserving to themselves, individually, the right of exclusive State Legis-

lation; this grand system of checks upon and balances with each other; this anomaly in the history of National Governments. It was an *experiment* on a fundamental principle of democracy—the self-government of a people; and the successful example it has set forth to the eyes of all nations, by a half century's experience, is the brightest page in the history of mankind. The federal constitution has been tested by nearly two generations, changeable and frequent in their events beyond all precedent in the same given period; and it has passed the fiery ordeal untarnished and unscathed; establishing the fact beyond a doubt that man is capable of self-government. But wise, patriotic and sage as it is, the instrument is of

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DORCHESTER TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. At the ninth annual meeting of this society, held at the Vestry of the Rev. Dr. Codman's Meeting-house, on the evening of the 30th ultimo, the President, Hon. Elijah Vose, took the chair, and an appropriate prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Codman. The President declined serving the society, as such, for the ensuing year; his declination was accompanied with excellent remarks adapted to the occasion. After the Reports of the Executive Committee and other preliminary business, the following gentlemen were chosen the officers for the ensuing year—Dea. Charles Howe, President; Edward Sharp, Esq. Vice President; Orin P. Bacon, Secretary; Col. John P. Clapp, Treasurer; Richard Clapp, Esq. Auditor; John P. Clapp, Robert Vose, Esq. Dr. Samuel Mulliken, James Pierce, Joseph Clapp, Jr., Board of Managers.

The Dorchester Temperance Society numbers about, in all, five or six hundred members. Besides the town society, there is another society in town, called the Neponset Temperance Society, which has also quite a large number of members.

TUESDAY, DEC. 4. In the Senate, no business of importance was transacted.

In the House, the morning was occupied in the choice of a Clerk, to succeed the late Walter S. Franklin. Several candidates were in the field and many ineffectual ballottings took place before a choice was effected. At length the list was narrowed down to two, Matthew St. Clair Clarke of Washington, and Hugh A. Garland of Virginia, the former a whig, and the latter a democrat. Garland was chosen by a majority of two. The whole number of votes was 210, of which Garland received 106.

TUESDAY, DEC. 4. In the Senate, the President's Message was received. No business of importance was transacted.

In the House, Mr. Adams's resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire and report to the House: whether Andrew Stevenson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States at London, is, or has recently been engaged in a public newspaper controversy, involving his personal integrity, and the honor of his country, whose representative he is, with Daniel O'Connell, a member of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; whether he has, in concert with other persons, engaged in a conspiracy with intent to stop the wind, or to murder the said Daniel O'Connell, in a duel, or by a premeditated provocation to a brawl; whether he, after a written demand of explanation as preliminary to a challenge, did accept of an answer from the said Daniel O'Connell equally unsatisfactory to the codes of genuine and of spurious honor, and thereby tacitly admit the truth of the imputation upon his honor, at which he had professed to take offence; whether the said Andrew Stevenson, in these actions, has violated the duties of his office, the laws of nations, the laws of the land, to the government of which he was accredited, the privileges of the British House of Commons, in the person of one of its members, and the interest of his own country; whether these transactions require the constitutional interposition of this House, by impeachment or otherwise.

Mr. Hopkins moved to lay the resolutions on the table. The motion prevailed—yeas 140, nays 57.

Mr. Adams submitted a resolution referring all the petitions, etc, against the annexation of Texas to the United States, presented at the first and second session of the present Congress, together with the resolutions of the Legislatures of the States, relating to that subject, to a select committee.

Mr. Howard moved to lay the resolution on the table, and it prevailed—yeas 136, nays 61.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5. In the Senate, the old standing committee were appointed, with the exception of the chairman of the committee of commerce, who was balloted for, and Mr. King of Alabama re-elected.

In the House, the deaths of Mr. Patterson and Mr. Bruyn of New York, were announced. The House adopted the usual resolutions in testimony of their respect for the memories of the deceased and then adjourned.

THURSDAY, DEC. 6. In the Senate, the standing committees were appointed, being nearly the same as at the last session.

In the House, the committees were ordered to be appointed, and will be announced on Monday. Mr. Adams offered a set of resolutions relative to the affair of Mr. Stevenson and Mr. O'Connell, proposing a call upon the President for information. The resolution lies over one day. Mr. Adams's duelling bill was referred to a select committee of nine. The House adjourned to Monday.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, DEC. 15, 1838.

THE NEXT CONGRESS. Of the one hundred and forty-seven members of the next Congress already elected, according to the classification of the New Yorker, sixty-six are whigs, sixty-three democrats and eighteen doubtful. In the doubtful class are included one from Massachusetts, (Parmenter's district,) five in New Jersey, (as the return of the whig members will be disputed,) one in Pennsylvania, (as Taylor and Ingoldsby both claim to be elected,) five nullifiers of South Carolina, and three of the Georgia members whig, though called whigs, are in favor of some kind of a sub-treasury system. In the States where elections have not yet been held, the members in the present Congress are thus divided—fifty-four whigs, forty-one democrats.

STOUGHTON. This town in Norfolk County has failed to make choice of Representatives to the Legislature.

The multiplicity of candidates and the machinations of party produced the result. From similar circumstances the town was unrepresented last year.

PRODUCE. It is estimated that over four hundred boats, containing produce worth a million and a half of dollars, are frozen tight in the New York Canals.

On the Hudson River a number of well laden barges are fast in the ice, so states the Boston Times.

A NEW CANDIDATE. At a meeting of the democratic members of the Georgia Legislature, recently convened at Milledgeville, Hon. John Forsyth was recommended as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States at the next national election.

COAL IN MASSACHUSETTS. A bed of coal has recently been found in the town of Montague, Franklin County, by some workmen engaged in making a new road. The quarry has been opened, and it resembles very much the Rhode Island coal.

PENSMANSHIP. If you wish to acquire an easy, elegant and expeditious mercantile system of chirography, attend Mr. Lyman's School, over Mr. Briesler & Carter's store. He comes well recommended by eminent individuals as a skilful and accomplished teacher.

MISSISSIPPI. The Hon. Thomas H. Williams, of Pontotoc, democrat, has been appointed by the Governor to be Senator in Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. J. F. Trotter.

NAVY ORDER. The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order prohibiting the practice, hitherto authorized, of bringing home in the public vessels of the

United States the various quadruped animals.

A NEW WORK. The Hon. Isaac Hill is about to retire from public life, and to commence the publication of a monthly periodical, devoted to agriculture, entitled the "Farmer's Monthly Visiter."

MISSOURI. The Hon. Thomas H. Benton has been re-elected to the United States Senate for the next six years. The vote stood for Benton, (dem.) seventy-three, (whig,) forty-eight.

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of the same, see advertisement on the o

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Agents for Quincy, BRIESLER & CAR

Boston, Dec. 1 ff.

PENNSYLVANIA OUTRAGE. From the float, relative to the Harrisburgh affair, to arrive at any definite conclusion appearance of so large a military body, in a great measure restored, and we believe future will soon commence its labors.

YOUNG HUSBAND To the editor of the Patriot:

I have just read an advertisement of "Husband," by William A. Alcott, M. D., "Young Man's Guide," "Young Mother's Wife" and all that never ending series of trickling from the cranium of that redundant of starvation and bran bread. Have you copy of it, so that you could enlighten us extracts? I shall wait with all impatience and receive all pleasure therefrom.

NOTICE.

A Lecture will be given by some individual or by the Secretary of the Quincy Wednesday Evening next, (Dec. 15,) Town Hall, commencing at half past six o'clock.

JONATHAN FRENCH.

A Lecture will be delivered before the Quincy Union Lycée, at Josiah Bishop's

TUESDAY EVENING next, (Dec. 15,) past six o'clock, by Mr. George Newell.

At a meeting of the Lycée, it was

Voted, That persons, who are not members admitted on lecture evenings by paying half cents.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.

Ought the present License Law to be reformed for what reason?

W. D. GRAY,

MARRIED.

In this town, by the Rev. Mr. Whitney, Lock to Miss Harriet A. Damon.

In Scituate, by Rev. Mr. May, Mr. Nathaniel Clapp, Miss Hannah Clapp; Mr. William Jones, to Miss Helen S. Stinson.

DIED.

In this town, very suddenly, Edward Hardwick, son of Capt. Frederic Hardwick. The deceased when he retired to bed of a slight headache, as was usual. In the parents twice visited him; the last time sed, and he appeared to be, as well as could be.

In Hopkinton, Mr. Joshua Vose, of the Eliska and Joshua Vose, of Boston, aged 61.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Samuel French's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of **SAMUEL FRENCH**,

late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

SAMUEL FRENCH, 3d, Adm.

Braintree, Dec. 15. 3w

Institution for Savings.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the Weymouth and Braintree Institution for Savings, for the choice of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank in Weymouth, on MONDAY, the seventh day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

T. R. HANSON, Secretary.

Weymouth, Dec. 15. 3w

NOTICE.

A Lecture will be given by some individual out of town or by the Secretary of the Quincy Lyceum, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, (Dec. 19th.) at the Town Hall, commencing at half past six o'clock.

JONATHAN FRENCH, Secretary.

A Lecture will be delivered before the Milton and Quincy Union Lyceum, at Josiah Babcock, Jr.'s Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING next, (Dec. 18th.) at half past six o'clock, by Mr. George Newcomb.

At a meeting of the Lyceum, it was

Voted, That persons, who are not members, may be admitted on lecture evenings by paying twelve and a half cents.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.

Ought the present License Law to be repealed; and for what reason?

W. D. GRAY, Secretary.

MARRIED.

In this town, by the Rev. Mr. Whitney, Mr. Francis Lock to Miss Harriet A. Damon.

In Solemn, by Rev. Mr. May, Mr. Nathaniel Clapp to Miss Hannah Clapp; Mr. William Jones, late of Abington, to Miss Helen S. Stetson.

DIED.

In this town, very suddenly, Edward Augustus Hardwick, son of Capt. Frederic Hardwick, Jr. aged 16. The deceased when he retired to bed complained of a slight head ache, as was usual. In the night his parents twice visited him; the last time they supposed, and he appeared to be, as well as could be expected. In the morning, however, he was found dead, supposed to have died from a suspension of sensibility.

In Hopkinton, Mr. Joshua Vose, of the late firm of Elisia and Joshua Vose, of Boston, aged 65.

Wood at Auction.

WHILL be sold at auction in Quincy, on WEDNESDAY, December 19th inst., at one o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, on land of Hon. John Q. Adams, on the easterly side of Pine Hill, and a short distance south of the house of Jas. Josiah Adams, in lots to suit purchasers, a number of lots of Oak, Maple, Pine and Hemlock WOOD, some of very large growth and suitable for timber. A rare privilege is given to the purchaser as he can have one year from the first of April next to take off the wood. Conditions at sale.

THOMAS ADAMS, JR., *Juct.*
Quincey, Dec. 15. 1w

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at public auction on THURSDAY, the 20th day of December, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the late residence of Salmon Clapp, in Braintree, a variety of Household Furniture, one Horse, one Chaise and Harness, three Wagons on Hoof, Sleds, one Sleigh, Farming Utensils, a lot of Crops, Seeds, and Pipes, a lot of Barns, a lot of Sheep, a Milch COW, etc. etc.

Conditions made known at the sale.

Per order of George Clapp, administrator.
LEVI WHITE, *Juct.*
Braintree, Dec. 15. 1w*

A Natural Remedy.

APPlicable to our constitutions, and competent to cure every curable disease, may be found in the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, or Universal Medicine of the North American College of Health.

This assertion may startle the reader and appear to him absurd and ridiculous, yet nevertheless it is true. What is disease? When properly considered it is only an effort of nature to expel impurities. We wish the same phrenologist would examine the pates of his constituents.

A NOBLE DEED. Gov. Duncan of Illinois, at a late convention held in that State, took his pen and wrote an order on the Auditor of the State, for five hundred dollars, being half the amount of his salary as Governor, and ordered it to be given to the Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society.

STOUGHTON. This town in Norfolk County has failed to make choice of Representatives to the Legislature. The multiplicity of candidates and the machinations of party produced the result. From similar circumstances the town was unrepresented last year.

PRODUCE. It is estimated that over four hundred boats, containing produce worth a million and a half dollars, are frozen tight in the New York Canals. On the Hudson River a number of well laden barges are fast in the ice, so states the Boston Times.

A NEW CANDIDATE. At a meeting of the democratic members of the Georgia Legislature, recently convened at Milledgeville, Hon. John Forsyth was recommended as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States at the next national election.

COAL IN MASSACHUSETTS. A bed of coal has recently been found in the town of Montague, Franklin County, by some workmen engaged in making a new road. The quarry has been opened, and it resembles very much the Rhode Island coal.

PENSMANSHIP. If you wish to acquire an easy, elegant and expeditious mercantile system of chirography, attend Mr. Lyman's School, over Mr. Briesler & Carter's store. He comes well recommended by eminent individuals as a skilful and accomplished teacher.

MISSISSIPPI. The Hon. Thomas H. Williams, of Pontotoc, democrat, has been appointed by the Governor to be Senator in Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. J. F. Trotter.

NAVY ORDER. The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order prohibiting the practice, hitherto authorized, of bringing home in the public vessels of the United States the various quadruped animals.

A NEW WORK. The Hon. Isaac Hill is about to retire from public life, and to commence the publication of a monthly periodical, devoted to agriculture, entitled the "Farmer's Monthly Visiter."

MISSOURI. The Hon. Thomas H. Benton has been re-elected to the United States Senate for the next six years. The vote stood for Benton, (dem.) seventy-three—Leonard, (whig) forty-eight.

MICHIGAN. It is now ascertained that the Hon. Isaac C. Cary has been re-elected as Representative to Congress, by a majority of about two hundred votes, over Wells, the whig candidate.

ROHDE ISLAND BANKS. It is stated that the Suffolk Bank, at Boston, has resumed receiving the bills of all the specie paying banks in Rhode Island.

Coach & Chaise Laces, etc.

JMARSH & SON continue to manufacture and have now on hand, at their establishment in School Street, a large assortment of

COACH & CHAISE LACES,

of elegant and fashionable patterns.

Also—A great variety of Carriage and Furniture FLINGS, HOLDER TASSELS, TUFTS, etc, etc, which they offer for sale on as favorable terms as goods of the same quality can be procured at any other establishment in the United States.

Quincy, July 14. 6m

Dissolution.

THIE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against said firm are desired to present them, and those indebted to make payment to

Mr. John Hall, who is authorized to settle the same.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL,
MATHIAS BARTLETT,
JASON CLAPP.

Quincy, Sept. 15. tf

Blacksmithing.

MATHIAS BARTLETT (late Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) continues the business of Blacksmithing at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute with energy and despatch, all orders in his line.

By the satisfaction he has previously given, he expects to receive the patronage of the late firm and of the public generally, which he respectfully solicits.

Quincy, Sept. 15. tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THIE following property is offered at private sale—Six Parks, lying on the wharf, suitable for Sheep's Poles; about five acres of the first quality of Meadow and Upland, bounding on the Quincy Canal; between four and five acres Wharf and Wharf Lots, on Brackett's Farm; one shed used as a school-house, with half an acre of Land; a New House, suitable for two families, now occupied by John Parrott; twenty-nine acres of Land in Braintree, well fenced, at eleven dollars an acre, suitable for Woodland, Mowing and Pasturing; a very nice House Lot in Franklin street; twenty shares in Boston American Stoner's Company; a Farm, on which is a House, three Barns, a Shop, with thirty acres of Land; seven-sixteenths of the brig Helen, now loading at the Quincy Point with stone for New York; from ten to fifteen House Lots and Wharf Lots on the Brackett Farm; one hundred and twenty dollars of the Commonwealth Bank. If any person will inform the subscriber of any Stockholder possessing property in this Bank, they shall be reasonably satisfied with their trouble. Notice is given to those persons who have bought for three years past of F. W. Field, that they must pay their notes and accounts, and if they cannot pay them in money I should be glad to have them paid in work.

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, Sept. 1. tf

Notice.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) may be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him.

Quincy, Sept. 22. tf

Jason Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THIE subscriber, of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he continues his business at the stand of the late firm, where he continually manufactures, of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc.

He will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING. A supply of Blocks, with wood or iron Shives, constantly on hand.

Jason Clapp sawed according to order.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Sept. 15. tf

Book & Job Printing.

THIE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing for every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, Blank Notes, Note and Bill Books, Circulars, Pamphlets, Constitutions of Societies, Labels, Handbills, Ball Cards, etc, etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, May 5. tf

Lama Cloths.

JUST received a few pieces figured Lama Cloth, a beautiful article for Dresses, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Nov. 17. 3w

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRD S. MARSH,
DRAPER & TAILOR,
Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

Quincy, July 7. tf

Carpeting.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a further supply of Carpeting, rich colors, which will be sold at low prices.

Quincy, Nov. 17. tf

Notice.

WE, the undersigned, do agree to have Mr. Murray Young collect and send all demands of the late company of Messrs. Badger, Young & Ames.

EZRA BADGER,
NATHAN AMES.

Quincy, Dec. 1. 3w*

Cassimères and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimères and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Sale of Real Estate.

THOSE be sold by public auction, at the late dwelling house of Capt. Robert Bates, deceased, in Weymouth, on MONDAY, the 17th day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for payment of his just debts, the right of redeeming about one acre of land, together with the late dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings, standing thereon, the whole of which are under mortgage to the Trustees of the Derby Academy, for the sum of twenty-five dollars per acre, and sixty dollars by a deed bearing date of January 4th, 1832. *Also*, The right of redeeming an undivided half of eight acres and forty rods of land, adjoining the aforesaid one acre, bounded by the turnpike to the first bounds, with all the privileges and appurtenances to the land.

Also—A certain other piece or parcel of land, situated at said Quincy Point, sold and conveyed to John Whitney—then southerly corner of John Whitney's land, then running south-westerly by said Whitney's land to the south-west corner thereof, then westerly as the fence stands, 217 feet to a stake, then north-easterly to a stake on the turnpike, then easterly by the turnpike to the first bounds, with all the privileges and appurtenances to the land.

Also—A certain other piece or parcel of land, situated at said Quincy Point, sold and conveyed to said Josseyln by Mary Vinal, Admxx, by deed recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (ib. 62, fol. 127) and bounded and described in said Deed as follows, to wit—containing one acre and twenty-seven rods, more or less—bounded, beginning at the north-east corner point of a lot of land conveyed to John Whitney—then running westerly by the turnpike leading to Hingham to low water mark on Weymouth Fore River, then south-westerly, and ending at the point of intersection with the southerly line of the premises herein conveyed, which southerly boundary line runs as follows:—beginning at the first mentioned corner point of the lot herein conveyed, and running southerly 20 feet beyond the south-easterly corner point of the lot conveyed to John Whitney, then eastwardly to a stake on the bank of the river, standing equally on the premises herein conveyed and on land lately bought by Edward W. Robbins, Jr.—said line being a straight line, and thence in the same straight line to low water mark, with all the privileges and appurtenances to the land below.

Also—A certain other piece or parcel of land, situated at said Quincy Point, measuring eight rods on the south side of the turnpike, bounded westerly by East street, and southerly by the land of Stephen French, both of which were mortgaged by the said Bates to Daniel Baxter for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, by a deed bearing date of February 23, 1835. The above will be sold by authority of the deceased's Will.

LEUMEL HUMPHREY, *Executor.*

Weymouth, Dec. 1. 3w*

New Prints.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a

QUINCY PATRIOT.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE LICENSE LAW.

If liquor, which has been distilled,
With poisonous alcohol be filled,
Shall we be its defenders?
No! we'll sustain the license law,
With rum proclaim eternal war,
Non-intercourse with venders.

If it increases pauperism,
In families produces schism,
In neighborhoods collision—
If crime, disgrace and infamy
Be fruits of the distillery,
We'll hold it in derision.

If woes, and wounds, and reddened eyes—
If delirium tremens rise,
From touching, handling, tasting;
If still it makes the tamer think
That 'tis a restorative drink,
While health and strength are wasting;

Shall we repeat the license law—
Make peace with rum and close the war,
And yield the point disputed?
Or shall we have an armistice,
And for a time contest cease,
That sorts may get recruited?

We ask, again, with emphasis,
Will Massachusetts suffer this,
At the next legislation?
Or, will the sons of Carver see
Their children trained to infamy
And certain reprobation?

No! Carver's sons of the 'Bay State'
Will not so basely legislate;
At the ensuing session;
As formerly, the towns will then
Send to the Legislature, men
Of firmness and discretion.

J. T.

MY ELDEST DAUGHTER.
This is my eldest daughter, sir,
Her mother's only care;
You praise her face—Oh! sir, she is
As good as she is fair!
My angel, Jane, is clever too—
Accomplishments I've taught her!
I'll introduce you to her, sir:
This is my eldest daughter.

I've sought the aid of ornament,
Bejewelling her curls—
I've tried her beauty, unadorned,
Simplicity and pearls!
I've set her off, to get her off,
Till fallen off I've thought her;
Yet I've breathed to all the beaux :
"This is my eldest daughter."

Boston, Feb. 11. —

Truss Manufactury.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs; entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F., manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spinal; Randal's; Salmon's Ball and Sock; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

SAMUEL BOWLES.

Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariably efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the unsolicited opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success.

At last, I bought and used several boxes of your Life Pills, and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

SAMUEL BOWLES.

Springfield, June 1, 1838.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartics. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that "flesh is heir to." I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a costive system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

FREEMAN HUNT.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 2. —

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the benefits of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor.

French, English and American PRINTS: Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; BED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL FROCKING; Satin Beaver and Brush HATS; FINE CAPS; Men's Thick and CALF BOOTS; Women's { Kid and Leather Walking } Shoes. Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTEES and SHOES.

Also—A good assortment of HARDWARE; CUT-TERERY; Crockery, Glass, China, Britannia, Japanned, Plated, Pewter and Wooden WARE; Wrought and Cut NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS AND GROCERIES.

Also—A general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physician's Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8. —

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leaves to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's *Ladies Magazine*—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, fac-similes, portraits, etc. etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticism, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

For sale works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28. —

Feathers! Feathers!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—cheap.

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Sept. 23. —

BOSTON CROWN GLASS.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS of all sizes, and at the manufacturer's lowest prices, may be had at the Agents, JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. —

Shirtings & Sheetings,

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality,

just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14. —

Health Restored!!

THIS distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewett, the celebrated Bonesetter, 297 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the General Agent of this great modern medicine permission to refer to them through the public journals. Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr. H. & W. bespeak their genuine philanthropy.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewett, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of these, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with "Lumbago Abscess"—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to sit up to Dr. Hewett's usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remains!

Another—A gentleman aged forty-five, pronounced by all who knew him, to be in a "confirmed consumption," was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

Deeply impressed with the importance of the above facts, we venture to recommend the INDIAN PURGATIVE to the patronage of our fellow citizens in every section of the Union, as a natural remedy applicable to our constitutions, and competent to cure every curable disease.

In bringing a medicine before the public for the first time, it is generally thought necessary to impress the people with an idea of the difficulties encountered in its discovery, or the antiquity of its origin; thus one tells us that his medicine is "a newly discovered chemical compound, the result of many years intense study and scientific research;" and another ascribes the honor to somebody's GRANDFATHER, &c. Now, as the success of this medicine must depend on its intrinsic merits, and not on the time or manner in which it was discovered, we cannot see the use of falsifying, for the purpose of investing it with a fictitious antiquity. Such auxiliaries are not needed on the present occasion, as a single dose of the Indian Purgative will suffice to convince every invalid, (and to such only we look for an impartial verdict) that its creative effects are incalculably superior to those of any other medicines now in use.

Proud of this superiority, we scorn fictitious aid, but give it to the world for what it is—SIMPLY a compound of four SIMPLE HERBS, used for the cure of disease by the COPPER COLOURED WARRIORS OF THE WEST. One of the herbs is an expectorant, one sudorific, one a diuretic, and one a cathartic. The proper combination of the above forms an anti-purulent and deobstruent medicine, of such EFFICACY and POWER as has been hitherto unknown in the art of healing. Its mode of curing is first to neutralize all putrefactive matter in the body; 2d, to cause the expulsion of the same through the proper outlets provided by nature for that purpose; consequently its action is not confined to the bowels, although it is greatest there, but extends to the nostrils, throat, salivary glands, lungs, skin, and kidneys.

Yours, respectfully,

THOMAS M. BENDER.

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raised a great deal of matter, and who was affected with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear testimony to its good effect.

Yours, respectfully,

C. R. COMSTOCK.

Hartford, Ct April 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours truly,

THOMAS G. FARNSWORTH.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

This medicine may be procured of the Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN BRIESLER, Agent.

Quincy, June 9. —

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BOSTON WEEKLY TIMES.

AABOUT six months have now elapsed since the publication of this sheet was commenced; and though it was then considered an experiment, the result of which, owing to the great competition in the newspaper press, was very doubtful, yet so great has been the voluntary accession of names to the subscription list, that its continuance is now no longer a matter of doubt and uncertainty. The publisher has taken no pains heretofore to force the claims of this paper before the people of New England. Indeed, it is as yet hardly known, away from its immediate vicinity, that such a paper exists.

But believing as he does, that it is a publication destined, with proper exertion, to become popular throughout the country, he is induced to take this mode of calling public attention to it.

The Boston Weekly Times is a miscellaneous paper, made up of the reading matter published in the Boston Times (daily) for the entire week, and thus embracing all the principal news of the day. It is well adapted, it is believed, to the taste of the great mass of readers. The Daily Times having nearly trebled the circulation of any daily paper ever published in New England, it is but fair to suppose that the weekly sheet will meet with a corresponding encouragement.

The Boston Weekly Times contains eight large quarto pages to each number, in fine type—thus embracing a quantity of reading matter seldom to be found in a single newspaper sheet. A comprehensive price current, and occasional notices of the markets—news of the results of all the general and local elections, together with a full compendium of the news of the day—police and other reports—popular tales, poetry, &c. &c. & form the outline of the plan upon which this paper is conducted; and no partisan politics will be permitted to interfere with its usefulness, and its general adaptation to the whole public.

The price is TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance.—Postmaster and others who will act as agents, and who actually collect and send the money in advance, can retain one fifth as their commission.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

The whole number of pensioners who receive pay from the navy pension funds is eight hundred and forty-eight—and the amount required to pay them is \$103,120 23. The fund is rapidly decreasing, and large appropriations will soon be required to redeem the faith of Congress, pledged for its support. The number of private pensioners is thirty-six, and the annual amount required to pay them is \$2,862. No payments have been made since 1836, as that pension fund failed at that time! But the Secretary very properly suggests that as the certificates of pensioners was granted during life, the nation stands pledged to furnish the means of fulfilling the obligation.

The Secretary recommends the construction of a Dry Dock in the harbor of New York. And it is hoped that during the session, Congress will make an appropriation for that purpose. He also recommends the establishment of a Naval Academy, for the purpose of affording young midshipmen the means and opportunity for the acquisition of that knowledge, and those sciences, which are absolutely necessary, or highly useful in their profession. The Secretary of the Navy is in favor of keeping up an efficient naval force for the protection of our commerce, as well as to furnish active sea service for the officers and seamen of the navy.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The following description of the attack and surrender of that hitherto impregnable fortress at Vera Cruz, we extract from a New Orleans paper.

On the morning of the 27th of November, the bomb vessels were towed by the steamboats as far as the middle of the shoals which bound the eastern side where they anchored. The Nereide, commanded by the admiral, the Gloire and Iphigenie took their places afterwards on the line. In the meanwhile, some of the Mexican envoys went on board of the Admiral's vessel, and sought to obtain a respite. At twenty-five minutes past two they left the frigate. The signal to prepare for action was given at twenty-eight minutes past two; the fire commenced and continued nearly four hours without intermission. The Prince de Joinville, unwilling to remain an idle spectator, asked permission of Admiral Bauden to take a part in the action, and without waiting for his reply, raised the tri-colored flag on board the Creole, discharged a broadside at the fortress, and kept up for some time a heavy fire. The Creole was struck by several bullets. The bomb shells effected most dreadful havoc within the fortress. The situation of the powder magazines being known, shells were thrown directly upon the spot. Three of them exploded with so much violence, that the decks of several of the French vessels at the distance of more than a mile were strewed with their fragments. The Cavallero, one of the strongest towers of the fort, exploded about five o'clock in the afternoon. The portions of the fort demolished by the frigates were in a most deplorable condition, the embrasures being entirely dismounted and battered to pieces. At five o'clock, the guns of the Mexicans were nearly silenced. The frigate La Gloire was then removed by the steamboat Meteore. The fire of the two others continued until nightfall. It was then kept up solely by the bomb vessels. Just as the frigate Admiral was about to set sail, a canoe approached from the fortress and demanded a truce, that the dead and the wounded who were buried under the ruins might be withdrawn. The admiral replied that he could not grant a truce, but that he would send a summons to capitulate, and that if it was not signed by six o'clock, on the morning of the 28th, he would recommence his attack on the fort and city. The terms of surrender were accepted, and at break of day all the boats of the squadron were sent to carry off the rest of the garrison. The surgeons of the different vessels were likewise sent to attend the wounded of the enemy, who were subsequently removed to Vera Cruz. In this action, which was continued two hours and a half by two of the frigates and four by the third, eight thousand balls and three hundred and twenty bombs were thrown into the fortress. On the French side five men were killed, one of whom was a midshipman, and thirty-three wounded, two of whom were officers. The Mexicans suffered immensely. The loss of the Castle was four hundred men killed and wounded, among whom were thirty-five officers. The shore was covered with the dead and dying, and the piteous cries of the latter were heard amid all the din and tumult of the battle. In case this attack had proved unsuccessful, a force composed of five hundred marines and three hundred cannoniers was ready to assault the fort; and the steamboats being furnished with bridges to be cast upon the walls, the castle would have been carried by assault. The interior of the Castle, and almost all the lower batteries, are destroyed by the explosions, and the effects of the bombs. The bursting of a single bomb of eighty-two pounds destroyed the observatory, burying a number of troops in its ruins. Thus has this celebrated Castle, heretofore deemed impregnable, yielded to a petty force after five and a half hours bombardment. The number of shot fired from the French squadron, is said to be upwards of eight thousand, and from the Castle about seventeen hundred.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, DEC. 10. In the Senate, the Rev. Mr. Slicer of the Methodist church, was chosen Chaplain of the Senate, by 21 votes out of 41. A message enclosing a special report of the Secretary of the Treasury on Swartwout's defalcation, was read and ordered to be printed. The message invited the particular attention of Congress to the legal provisions suggested in the report, for preventing embezzlements in future.

Some important business was transacted, and the Senate went into Executive Session.

In the House, the Standing Committees were announced from the Chair, and are the same as last year.

On the bill of Mr. Adams to prevent duels in the district, the following select committee was appointed, Messrs. Elmore, Grantland, Coffin, Hariden, Clark, Grennell and Henry.

A message was read from the President concerning the Smithsonian legacy, which was referred to a select committee of nine.

Mr. Dromgoole's resolution providing that all elections by the House of its own officers should take place by the living voice, instead of ballot, was taken up, debated, and passed—aye 126 —noes 85.

TUESDAY, DEC. 11. In the Senate, a number of bills were introduced in pursuance of notice. Among them, by Mr. Davis, a bill to allow interest to the several States for disbursements in behalf of the United States, during the late war. Several resolutions, directing specific inquiries by committees, were adopted, and after a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, petitions and resolutions were received from the several States. When New Hampshire was called, Mr. Atherton asked leave to present the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That this Government is of limited powers, and that by the Constitution of the United States, Congress has no jurisdiction whatever over the institutions of slavery in the several States of the Confederacy.

Resolved, That petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States, and against the removal of slaves from one State to another, are a part of a plan of operations set on foot to affect the institution of slavery in the several States, and thus indirectly to destroy that institution within their several limits.

Resolved, That Congress has no right to do that indirectly which it cannot do directly, and that the agitation of the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories, as a means or with a view of disturbing or overthrowing that institution in the several States, is against the true spirit and meaning of the Constitution, an infringement of the rights of the States affected, and a breach of the public faith on which they entered into this Confederacy.

Resolved, That the Constitution rests on the broad principles of equality among the members of this Confederacy, and that Congress, in the exercise of its acknowledged powers, has no right to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the States or another, with a view of abolishing the one or prompting the other.

Resolved, Therefore, that all attempts on the part of Congress, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or the Territories, or to prohibit the removal of slaves from State to State, or to discriminate between the Constitutions of one portion of the Confederacy and another, with the views aforesaid, are in violation of the Constitutional principles on which the Union of these States rests, and beyond the jurisdiction of Congress; and that every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition, or paper, touching or relating, in any way or to any extent whatever, to slavery as aforesaid, or the abolition thereof, shall, on the presentation thereof, without any further action thereon, be laid on the table without printing, reading, debate, or reference.

Mr. Cushing objected to the introduction of the resolutions.

Mr. Atherton moved to suspend the rules of the House.

Mr. Adams asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered; the vote stood aye 137, nays 66, and so the rules were suspended, and the resolutions before the House.

Several members here made an effort to get the floor, but Mr. Atherton had the floor, and commenced a speech in favor of the resolutions—defending each resolution upon Constitutional and other grounds. He spoke for thirty or thirty-five minutes, and concluded with a motion for the previous question.

The motion was unexpected, and created a good deal of excitement in the House, a member seldom or never preceding such a motion with a speech.

Mr. Wise said he hoped the member would withdraw the previous question. The resolutions were not Southern resolutions, and Mr. Wise said, as one Southerner, he repudiated them.

The Speaker called Mr. Wise to order.

Mr. Wise begged permission of the House to offer a southern resolution—one that represented southern interests. The resolutions offered by the gentleman from New Hampshire did not represent the South.

The Speaker again called Mr. Wise to order, and the House joined in the call.

Mr. Cushing asked Mr. Atherton to withdraw the previous question.

Mr. Tillinghast asked the same from Mr. Atherton. He said that it was not manly or customary for a man to make a long speech, embodying an argument upon any subject, and then move the previous question.

The Speaker and several friends of the Administration called Mr. Tillinghast to order. He was compelled to take his seat, when the House seconded the previous question.

Mr. Starkey of North Carolina, said he wanted the members to "tak the mark," and should therefore move a call of the House. The call was ordered by a large vote, and the names read accordingly.

When the name of Mr. Wise was called, he said: "Mr. Speaker, as the representative of the South, I am not here upon the subject of abolition." The Speaker told the clerk to proceed with the call. Two hundred and ten members answered to their names.

The main question—"Shall the resolution pass?" was now put, and the yeas and nays ordered.

Mr. C. H. Williams of Tennessee, here asked the House to be excused from voting. So much haste had been exhibited in passing the resolutions through in one day, and the resolutions were so important, and came to him in such questionable shape, that he was not prepared to vote.

Mr. W. Cost Johnson made some few remarks, which could not be heard, and moved an adjournment.

The ayes and nays were ordered, and the motion lost—aye 108, nays 113.

A division of the resolutions was then called for, and the yeas and nays ordered upon each.

Mr. Williams of Tennessee, here asked leave to be excused, and appealed to the House to excuse him. Mr. W. was about to give his reasons, when the Speaker called him to order, and the House joined in the call. Mr. Williams was compelled to take his seat, and was not excused.

Mr. Wise rose and said that whether the House excused him or not, he should not vote. He would state his reasons, and the speaker should not prevent him, for the 30th rule of the House gave him permission to give reasons. Mr. Wise commenced giving his reasons against the first resolution. It spoke of slavery in the States and Congress had nothing to do with slavery in the States.

The Speaker called Mr. Wise to order, and decided that it was not in order to give this as a reason for not voting, and the same interruption followed every one of Mr. Wise's reasons, until Mr. Peirce of Penn. called Mr. Wise to order for discussing the merits of the resolutions.

Mr. Wise said he was not discussing the merits of the resolutions. They had no merits in them. He was discussing the demerits.

The speaker said that was not in order.

Mr. Wise said he had a right to give his reasons. The 30th rule gave him that right, and he should exercise it, with deference and respect to the Speaker and the House. Mr. Wise continued, and proceeded to give his reasons, when the Speaker and several members called him to order, and he was compelled to take his seat.

Mr. Jenifer said he was opposed to the Resolutions because they had been introduced in an objectionable manner, and pressed with an indecent haste by their author, in a way altogether unbecoming, and after a long speech.

The vote was then taken upon the first resolution, which was carried—aye 198—nays 6. The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12. In the Senate, a bill for the reduction and graduation of the price of the public lands, was taken up and discussed by Mr. Walker and Mr. Clay, of Alabama, and on motion of Mr. Clay of Kentucky, it was postponed and made the order of the day for Monday. A large number of resolutions, directing inquiries by committees, were adopted.

In the House, the resolutions introduced by Mr. Atherton on Tuesday, were taken up and respectively adopted by yeas and nays. The first resolution was adopted on Tuesday by yeas 194, nays 6, viz: Messrs. Adams, Everett, Evans, Potts, Russell, and Slade.

The second was adopted by yeas 136, nays 65. The third was divided, and the vote on that part of it which declares that "Congress has no right to do that indirectly which it cannot do directly," was adopted by a vote of 173 to 30.

On the residue of the resolution the vote was yeas 164, nays 40. The fourth resolution was divided, and the vote on the proposition that "the Constitution rests on the broad principle of equality among the members of this confederacy," was agreed to—aye 180, nays 26.

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The fifth resolution was adopted by yeas 124, nays 21. A motion to lay the remaining section on the table was negative—aye 125, nays 29. It was then adopted—aye 126, nays 78. Several members asked to be excused from voting on some of the resolutions, but the House refused to excuse any. Mr. Wise refused to vote on each of the resolutions. The House having gone through with the resolutions, adjourned.

THURSDAY, DEC. 13. In the Senate, Mr. Wright, from the committee on Finance, reported a bill to postpone, until further action of Congress, the payment to the States of the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue of 1836. He asked the immediate consideration of the bill, which was agreed to, and it was read the first and second time. On the question being put of passing it to be engrossed for a third reading, Mr. Clay of Kentucky rose, opposed an indefinite postponement, and moved an amendment limiting the postponement to the 1st of January, 1840, a long and animated debate ensued, in which Mr. Wright opposed the amendment. Mr. Clay replied to Mr. Wright—Mr. Wright rejoined—Mr. Calhoun supported Mr. Clay's amendment—Mr. Niles and Mr. Benton opposed it—Mr. Preston and Mr. Tallmadge supported it with much animation—Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay spoke again in reply to arguments against the amendment. Mr. Clay replied to Mr. Wright—Mr. Wright rejoined—Mr. Calhoun supported Mr. Clay's amendment—Mr. Niles and Mr. Benton opposed it—Mr. Preston and Mr. Tallmadge supported it with much animation—Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay spoke again in reply to arguments against the amendment—and Mr. Rives supported it. The bill was then postponed to Monday, to which day the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Adams asked leave to offer a resolution, declaring that "the powers of Congress being conferred by the Constitution of the United States, no resolution of this House can add or deduct from them," but the House refused to suspend the rule—aye 75, nays 124.

Mr. Wise offered half a dozen resolutions on the subject of slavery, but the House refused to suspend the rules for the purpose of receiving them. Mr. Slade offered some resolutions on the same subject, which shared the same fate—aye 55, nays 157. Mr. Calhoun of Kentucky offered a resolution to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report bills, making it unlawful

for any person to aid fugitive slaves in escaping, and making it unlawful for any person in the non-slaveholding States to use any means to induce slaves to escape from their owners. The House refused to suspend the rule in favor of this resolution.

Rev. Mr. L. R. Reese was chosen chaplain.

FRIDAY, DEC. 14. The Senate, did not sit.

In the House, the bill making appropriations for the pay and mileage of members of Congress, and contingent expenses of the two Houses, was passed and sent to the Senate.

Several Abolition petitions being presented by Mr. Calhoun of Massachusetts, Mr. Wise objected to the reception, and raised the point of order, whether under the rule adopted by the House they could be received. The Speaker decided that they could. Mr. Wise appealed from the decision, and the question was debated; finally the previous question being moved and sustained, the question was taken. Mr. Adams, on his name being called, refused to vote, and attempted to state his reasons, but he was required to take his seat. Mr. Wise also refused to vote. The decision was sustained—aye 185, nays 6. The House adjourned to Monday.

HARRISBURG AFFAIR. Order has been in a great measure restored. The Philadelphia troops have returned and been dismissed. The Senate has transacted some business. The Assembly still continues to form two distinct bodies, neither of which has yet been recognized by the Senate. Three of the whig Representatives, after giving their reasons to the whig portion of the House, joined the democratic branch and were accordingly sworn as members. It seems to be generally admitted that the democratic candidates from Philadelphia County are entitled to their seats, as they have been elected by a handsome majority. Upon the rights of these members, which is denied by the whig branch, rest principally the cause of the division. We view the whole proceedings as extremely disgraceful to all engaged, whether whig or democrat.

THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL EXTRAORDINARY. This jubilee was celebrated at the Lunatic Hospital, Worcester, Mass., in great style. The maniacs feasted on turkeys and mince pies, and in the evening to the number of seventy or eighty danced merrily in the great hall to their own musicians. One of the most furious of the lunatics led off the first waltz with the lady of the physician. The whole affair had a most tranquilizing effect on the inmates of the establishment.

PROLIFIC. The Philadelphia Ledger states that a woman, aged about forty years, residing in that city, was delivered of four full grown children, three of whom are now living and doing well; the fourth was a still born child, and the mother expired immediately afterwards. The wife of another citizen presented her husband with three boys! The mother is doing well, but the children are not expected to live. Bachelors what think you of this?

EASTERN RAIL-ROAD. By the Salem papers, we learn that the grading of the whole line of this road from Salem to Newburyport has been taken, and operations have commenced in Beverly, with a large number of laborers. They intend employing about two hundred hands, and have them divided into ten gangs and distributed on the road at points requiring the most labor. It is said the grading will be completed in about a year from this time.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS. Those in want of books for Christmas and New Year's Presents will do well to look into Gill's Bookstore, in this town, where they will find a good assortment of suitable books, among which we noticed the Garland, a cheap and beautiful annual; the Young Man's Aid, by Rev. Hubbard Winslow, pocket edition; the American Mechanic, etc. etc.

CHRISTMAS PRICES. Eggs in New York are not sold by the dozen but by the shilling's worth, three being retailed for twelve and a half cents. Cranberries are a shilling per quart; box raisins nineteen cents a pound; Smyrna raisins eight to fifteen cents per pound; other articles in same proportion.

TEMPERANCE QUESTION. A discussion of the principles of the License Law has been carried on weekly in Waltham, Brighton, Newton and Watertown. The friends and the opponents of the law held meetings in each of the towns to interchange their views of the policy and constitutionality of the law. The deliberations were conducted with decorum and propriety.

MILITARY. Major General Edward W. Bradley, of Roxbury, commander of the First Division of Massachusetts Militia, having departed for some other quarter, has been discharged from the service. Brigadier General Appleton Howe, of South Weymouth, at present commanding the First Brigade in said Division, has been temporarily appointed Major General, until the Legislature shall fill the vacancy.

DISCOVERY. It is stated in the Boston papers that two dead bodies were discovered in two pipes of brandy, on Commercial Wharf, last Wednesday, consigned to a physician in that city. They were discovered by the proof glass being dropped into the cask to try the quality of the liquor. The glass would not sink, and the heads were knocked in, when the bodies of a man and woman were discovered. They were taken and buried. The brandy will probably be sold at a discount and retailed to the lovers of "good stuff." Who will hereafter have a stomach to take a glass of the critter.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY. It is stated in the Dedham Advertiser that an attempt was recently made at midnight to rob an individual who was pursuing his way from Wrentham to Medfield. The man who met him in the street demanded his "money or life," upon which the assailant immediately gave him a blow which brought him to the ground. A scuffle ensued, during which the ruffian called out in an indistinct voice, "Sam, when a second person sprung from the wall on the road side. The assailed then cleared himself and made his way to a house at a short distance. The robber is described as being well dressed and about six feet high.

BILL JOHNSON. This notorious buccanier of the lakes, who was lately arrested but contrived to effect his escape, has been recaptured and delivered to the United States Marshal. His arrest was effected after a pursuit of eight days, in the night, in Oneida County.

CHRISTIAN LIBERTY. It is stated by the Christian Register that in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, six societies of different denominations, actuated by a truly Christian spirit, have united in selecting and maintaining one individual to act as Minister at Large in visiting and counselling those not connected with any other religious society, and who, without this minister, would receive no moral instruction.

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THE ELLEN JEWETT MURDER. Robert Furlong, the grocer, who swore to an alibi in Robinson's trial for the murder of Ellen Jewett in New York, is dead. While on a voyage at sea he became deranged, and raved, and declared that Ellen Jewett pursued him; and at length in one of his ravings threw himself overboard, and all attempts to save him proved unavailing.

EXECUTION. Gen. Von Shultz, (latey from Poland where he has eminent relatives,) the commander of the patriot forces at their recent desperate attack at Prescott, Upper Canada, has been executed. He cautions others from joining the cause which cost him his life.

THE GIRAFFE. This great natural curiosity which was highly imported into this country at an enormous expense, died recently in New York. This animal is more sensible to climate, and more delicate in constitution, than almost any other beast living. The extreme variability of the late weather was the cause of this death.

MARCH OF STEAM. In 1814, there was but one steamboat, and that only sixty-nine tons burthen, floating "in solitary grandeur," on the waters of Great Britain. There are now more than six hundred, many of which are larger than the first class of frigates.

A BIG SERPENT. The Huntsville, Alabama, Democrat, gives the following description of a tremendous rattlesnake which was killed near that place. It was eleven feet and nine inches long; nineteen inches in circumference in the largest part of his body; nine and a quarter inches round the head. It had eight three rattles, which occupied a space of three feet and eight inches. The first rattle was three inches round, two round the last. He had two poisonous fangs, two and three fourths inches in length. It weighed thirty seven and a half pounds, and yielded nearly five quarts of oil.

HEAVY VERDICT. A short time since, the sum of eighteen thousand dollars damages was recovered in Cincinnati against a scoundrel for stabbing an individual with a dark knife. The exceedingly high damage it is said the consummate villain is able to pay.

COURT AT DEDHAM.

The Court of Common Pleas for this County is now in session at Dedham, Judge Williams presiding, and the following cases among others have been tried.

Commonwealth vs. William Wetherbee. For breaking and entering Thomas O. Sylvester's blacksmith's shop and larceny therein. Verdict of the Jury, guilty. Sentence, one day solitary imprisonment and one year in the State Prison.

Commonwealth vs. Same. For breaking and entering Frederick Hardwick, Jr.'s store and larceny therein. Verdict of the Jury, guilty. Sentence, two days solitary imprisonment and three years in State Prison, rest principally the cause of the division. We view the whole proceedings as extremely disgraceful to all engaged, whether whig or democrat.

THURSDAY FESTIVAL EXTRAORDINARY. This jubilee was celebrated at the Lunatic Hospital, Worcester, Mass., in great style. The maniacs feasted on turkeys and mince pies, and in the evening to the number of seventy or eighty danced merrily in the great hall to their own musicians. One of the most furious of the lunatics led off the first waltz with the lady of the physician. The whole affair had a most tranquilizing effect on the inmates of the establishment.

PROLIFIC. The Philadelphia Ledger states that a woman, aged about forty years, residing in that city, was delivered of four full grown children, three of whom are now living and doing well; the fourth was a still-born child, and the mother expired immediately afterwards. The wife of another citizen presented her husband with three boys! The mother is doing well, but the children are not expected to live. Bachelors what think you of this?

EASTERN RAIL-ROAD. By the Salem papers, we learn that the grading of the whole line of this road from Salem to Newburyport has been taken, and operations have commenced in Beverly, with a large number of laborers. They intend employing about two hundred hands, and have them divided into ten gangs and distributed on the road at points requiring the most labor. It is said the grading will be completed in about a year from this time.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS. Those in want of books for Christmas and New Year's Presents will do well to look into Gill's Bookstore, in this town, where they will find a good assortment of suitable books, among which we noticed the Garland, a cheap and beautiful annual; the Young Man's Aid, by Rev. Hubbard Winslow, pocket edition; the American Mechanic, etc. etc.

CHRISTMAS PRICES. Eggs in New York are not sold by the dozen, but by the shilling's worth, three being required for twelve and a half cents. Cranberries are a shilling per quart; box raisins nineteen cents a pound; Smyrna raisins eight to fifteen cents per pound; other articles in same proportion.

TEMPERANCE QUESTION. A discussion of the principles of the License Law has been carried on weekly in Waltham, Brighton, Newton and Watertown. The friends and the opponents of the law held meetings in each of the towns to interchange their views of the policy and constitutionality of the law. The deliberations were conducted with decorum and propriety.

MILITARY. Major General Edward W. Bradley, of Roxbury, commander of the First Division of Massachusetts Militia, having departed for some other quarter, has been discharged from the service. Brigadier General Appleton Howe, of South Weymouth, at present commanding the First Brigade in said Division, has been temporarily appointed Major General, until the Legislature shall fill the vacancy.

BILL JOHNSON. This notorious buccanier of the lakes, who was lately arrested but contrived to effect his escape, has been re-captured and delivered to the United States Marshal. His arrest was effected after a pursuit of eight days, in the night, in Oneida County.

CHRISTIAN LIBERALITY. It is stated by the Christian Register that in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, six societies of different denominations, actuated by truly Christian spirit, have united in selecting and maintaining one individual to act as Minister at Large in visiting and counselling those not connected with any other religious society, and who, without this minister, would receive no moral instruction.

THE ELLEN JEWETT MURDER. Robert Furlong, the grocer, who swore to an alibi in Robinson's trial for the murder of Ellen Jewett in New York, is dead. While on a voyage at sea he became deranged, and raved, and declared that Ellen Jewett pursued him; and at length in one of his ravings threw himself overboard, and all attempts to save him proved unavailing.

EXECUTION. Gen. Von Shultz, (latey from Poland where he has eminent relatives,) the commander of the patriot forces at their recent desperate attack at Prescott, Upper Canada, has been executed. He cautions others from joining the cause which cost him his life.

THE GIRAFFE. This great natural curiosity which was highly imported into this country at an enormous expense, died recently in New York. This animal is more sensible to climate, and more delicate in constitution, than almost any other beast living. The extreme variability of the late weather was the cause of this death.

MARCH OF STEAM. In 1814, there was but one steamboat, and that only sixty-nine tons burthen, floating "in solitary grandeur," on the waters of Great Britain. There are now more than six hundred, many of which are larger than the first class of frigates.

A BIG SERPENT. The Huntsville, Alabama, Democrat, gives the following description of a tremendous rattlesnake which was killed near that place. It was eleven feet and nine inches long; nineteen inches in circumference in the largest part of his body; nine and a quarter inches round the head. It had eight three rattles, which occupied a space of three feet and eight inches. The first rattle was three inches round, two round the last. He had two poisonous fangs, two and three fourths inches in length. It weighed thirty seven and a half pounds, and yielded nearly five quarts of oil.

HEAVY VERDICT. A short time since, the sum of eighteen thousand dollars damages was recovered in Cincinnati against a scoundrel for stabbing an individual with a dark knife. The exceedingly high damage it is said the consummate villain is able to pay.

MARRIED.

In this town, by the Rev. Mr. Lunt, Mr. Shadrach Wade to Miss Caroline P. Foster, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Lorenz M. Foster, Miss Nancy W. Cook of Provincetown, in Charlestown, Rev. Dennis Powers, of East Randolph, to Miss Pamela C. Seabury.

In Scituate, by the Rev. Mr. Moore of Cohasset, Mr. Elihu Harriet Atwood, daughter of William Peakes, Esq.

DIED.

In this town, Mrs. Rachael Hayden, aged 75. In Abington, Mr. Brackley Cushing. In attempting to get into his wagon, his horse started before he secured the reins, which pitched him headlong upon the frozen ground, causing his death.

VALUABLE PRESENTS. NEW BOOKS, for Christmas and New Year's Presents. On sale at the Quincy Bookstore—Rolling Ridge; Boole's Work; Rolla at School; Rolla's Vocation; Young Man's Aid; American Mechanic; Married Life, by Mrs. Follett; Young Husband; Parley's Christmas Gift; Christmas Fireside; Pleasing Stories; Rhymes for the Nursery; Tales and Ballads, by Mrs. Gilman; Hints and Sketches, by an American Mother; The Garland, etc. etc.

ALSO—The Far West, or, a Tour beyond the Mountains; Incidents of Travel in Egypt, Arabia and the Holy Land; As a Medicine. Quincy, Dec. 22. 3w

CARPENTERS' PLANES.

A N assortment of Carpenters' Planes, such as Long and Short Jointers, Jack, Smooth, Plough, Match, Bed, etc. BRIESLER & CARTER.

Quincy, June 2. 3w

NOTICE.

PICKED up in the street a roll of SHEEP SKINS which the owner may receive by proving property and paying charges, on application to THOMAS O. SYLVESTER.

Quincy, Dec. 8. 3w

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy, and vicinity, that he has taken a part of the building, recently erected, between the houses of the Rev. Mr. Cornell and Mr. Sumner, in School Street, where he will be ready, at all times, to attend to MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRING Watches, Clocks and various kinds of Jewelry.

His work will be well executed and warranted. Has on hand, Clocks, Watches, Belt Buckles, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Hair Brushes, Thimbles, Razors, Knives, Pencils, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, etc. etc.

Also—A good assortment of COMBS and PERFUMERY.

He would be happy to have those wishing to purchase articles in the line of his business, call and see, and he hopes by diligence and constant attention to his profession to merit a share of patronage.

FREDERIC WETTERGREEN.

Quincy, Dec. 22. 3w

To be Let,

THE Wharf belonging to the estate of the late Capt. Eliphalet Smith, on Quincy Point, with a large two story Workshop, and a small Teneement thereon. The wharf, workshop and teneament are in good repair, and will be let reasonable to a responsible person.

Apply to John Whitney, Esq., or Robert Hussey, at Quincy Point, or to Robert Richardson, No. 34, Central Street, Boston. 2m Quincy, Dec. 22.

Notice.

THE Proprietors of the Hingham and Quincy Bridge and Turnpike Corporation are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting will be held at French's Hotel, in Quincy, on MONDAY, the 7th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the choice of Officers and two days solitary imprisonment.

Several witnesses were called by the Commonwealth, who testified positively that they saw Fowle several times in his bar-room selling spirituous liquors on the day above mentioned. Verdict of the Jury on all four, guilty. Sentence, two days solitary imprisonment.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL, JASON CLAPP.

Quincy, Sept. 15. tf

Coach & Chaise Laces, etc.

J. MARSH & SON continue to manufacture and sell now on hand, at their establishment in School Street, a large assortment of

COACH & CHAISE LACES, of elegant and fashionable patterns.

Also—A great variety of Carriage and Furniture FULNGES, HOLDER TASSELS, TUFTS, etc. etc. which they offer for sale on favorable terms as goods of the same quality can be procured at any other establishment in the United States.

Quincy, July 14. 6m

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE following property is offered at private sale—Six Spars, lying on the wharf, suitable for Shear's Poles; about five acres of the first quality of Meadow and Upland, bounding on the Quincy Canal; between four and five acres Wharf and What Lots, on Brackett's Farm; one shed at the Universal Meeting House; a Building lately used as a school-house, with half an acre of Land; a New House, suitable for two families, now occupied by John Parrott; twenty-nine acres of Land in Braintree, well fenced at eleven dollars an acre, suitable for Woodland, Mowing and Pasturing; a very nice House Lot in Franklin street; twenty shares in Boston American Stationer's Company; a Farm, on which is a House, three Barns, a Shop, with thirty acres of Land; seven-sixteenths of the brick House, now loading at the Quincy Point with stone for New York; from six to fifteen House Lots and Wharf Lots on the Brackett Farm; one hundred and twenty dollars of the Commonwealth Bank. If any person will inform the subscriber of any Stockholder possessing property in this Bank, they shall be reasonably satisfied for their trouble. Notice is given to those who have bought meat for three years past of F. W. Field, that they must pay their notes and accounts, and if they cannot pay them in money I should be glad to have them paid in work.

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, Sept. 1. tf

Notice.

WANTED immediately, by the subscriber, from Two to three hundred SEAMSTRESSES, to make cheap clothing of every description, particularly Shirts, Pantaloons, Drawers, Robins, etc. etc.

Also—Six first rate Coat Makers.

CALEB HILL.

Dorchester (Neponsetville) July 28.

Notice.

JUST received a few pieces figured Lama Cloth, a beautiful article for Dresses, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Nov. 17. 3w

Lama Cloths.

JUST received a few pieces figured Lama Cloth, a beautiful article for Dresses, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Nov. 17. 3w

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH, DRAPER & TAILOR.

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

Quincy, July 7. tf

Carpeting.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO. have just received a further supply of Carpeting, rich colors, which will be sold at low prices.

Quincy, Nov. 17. tf

Notice.

WE, the undersigned, do agree to have Mr. Murphy Young collect and settle all demands of the late company of Messrs. Badger, Young & Ames.

ZERA BADGER, NATHAN AMES.

Quincy, Dec. 1. 3w

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Oct. 14. tf

Samuel French's Estate.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

FAMILY BEREAVEMENTS.

The annexed lines were written for a family from which six of its members have been removed by death.

Didst thou, Divine Redeemer, weep
Around the grave of one asleep?
Then may our tears roll down like waves,
When visiting so many graves.

Wilt Thou who camest to soothe our sighs,
In our afflictions sympathize;
For oh! the dead, the sleeping dead,
No tears of sympathy can shed.

No; they can neither mourn nor sigh—
Those water fountains now are dry;
Their flesh is changed, consumed, and sent
To dust, its native element.

Their voices we shall hear no more,
Nor see their faces as before;
For when we see them, we shall be
Transformed to immortality.

O may these thoughts inspire our hearts,
With holy zeal to act our parts,
That when our flesh and heart shall fail,
The sting of death may not prevail.

But through the dear Redeemer's grace,
The harbinger of death embrace;
With christian fortitude exclaim,
Victory, in our Savior's name.

J. T.

COMFORTS OF A FARMER.

How blest the Farmer's simple life!

How pure the joy it yields!

Far from the world's tempestuous strife,

Free, 'mid the scented fields!

When morning wos, with roseate hue,
O'er the far hills away,
His footstep brush the silvery dew,
To greet the welcoming day.

When Sol's first beam in glory glows,
And blithe the sky-lark's song;
Pleas'd, to his toil the Farmer goes,
With cheerful steps along.

While noon broods o'er the sultry sky,
And sunbeams fierce are cast,
Where the cool streamlet wanders by,
He shares his sweet repast.

When twilight's gentlest shadows fall
Along the darkening plain,
He lists his faithful watch-dog's call,
To warn the listening train.

Down the green lane young hurrying feet
Their eager pathway press;
His loved ones come in joy to greet,
And claim their sire's caress.

Then, when the evening prayer is said,
And Heaven with praise is blest,
How sweet declines his weary head
On slumber's couch of rest!

Nor deem that fears his dreams alarm,
Nor cares with carking din;
Without, his dogs will guard from harm;
And all is peace within.

Oh, ye who run in folly's race,
To win a worthless prize!
Learn, from the simple tale we trace,
Where true contentment lies!

Ho! monarch! flushed with glory's pride!
Thou painted, gilded thing!
Hie to the free-born Farmer's side,
And learn to be a king!

ANECDOTES.

'A GOOD UN.' A well known simpleton, who had for many years been employed in carrying the corn to mill for the poor house in the town in which he lived, was one day accosted by the miller in the following manner: "John, they say you are a fool—that you don't know anything." "Hah, hah!" said John—"that can't be true, for I do know some things, though I may not know other things. But I can tell you what I do know, and what I don't know." "I'm glad to hear it," replied the miller, "now let us hear, John, what you do know." "I know," answered John, "that the miller's hogs grow fat." "Very well, that's true, John; now, please to inform me what you don't know." "I don't know" said John, scratching his head, "whose corn they are fed on!"

LORD KENYON'S ORTHOGRAPHY. Soon after Lord Kenyon was appointed Master of the Rolls, he was listening attentively to a young clerk who was reading to him the conveyances of an estate, and who, on coming to the word *enough* pronounced it *enow*. His Honor immediately interrupted him: "Hold, hold, you must stand corrected—*enough* is, according to the vernacular custom, pronounced *enuf*, and so must all other English words which terminate in *ough*, as for example: *tough*, *rough*, *cough*, etc." The clerk bowed, blushed, and went on for some time, when coming to the word *plough*, he with a loud voice, and penetrating look at his Honor, called it *pluff*! The great lawyer stroked his chin, and with a smile, candidly said, "Young man, I sit corrected."

A SOLDIER AT ANCHOR. A military officer, who most cordially detested the halberds, used as a substitute for flogging, to expose delinquents upon parade with a large iron bombshell attached to one of their legs. One day, when several men were undergoing the punishment, a sailor who by chance had strolled near, called out to his companion—"My eyes, shipmate! only just look here—I'm blist if here isn't a sodger at anchor."

PRETENDED KNOWLEDGE EXPOSED. A sippant, slyly coquette, on a steamboat, was asked if she would be helped to a bit of the food. The young girl, wishing to be extremely polite and fantastical on the occasion, with much dignity of air replied, "Thank you prodigiously, sir; I'd purf'r a nice little immoderate gob of those ramified sassengers."

HOW TO DRY A CANDLE. In a village not far from Chester, a lady entered her kitchen, and found the oven swimming with grease. On asking the servant, a Welsh girl, the cause, the Cambrian maid answered with the greatest simplicity, "Look, you mistress, the candle was fall into the water, and I was put her in the oven to dry."

TO HAVE MUSIC AT DINNER. Tell your wife she is not so handsome as the lady who lives across the way.

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now decide to advise, after examining the nature, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand a good Truss which will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. And those who purchase a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of these: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spinal; Randal's; Salmon's Ball and Sock; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzelman's Indi Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufacture. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THIE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invincible efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the title or the credulity. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, sciatic pains, rheumatism, fever and ague, obstinate headaches, impure state of the skin, nervous debility, the weakness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he can not abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in enormous quantities. From two to four pills is an ade quate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to a gall-bladder to the end of his days. The inventor strives to benefit the public health and not destroy it for aye. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the *unbiased* opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a confirmed consumption, pronounced past any relief and confined to his room—he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imparts the secret of his success to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours, respectfully, etc.

THOS. M. BENDER.

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raised a great deal of matter, and who was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear testimony to its good effect.

Yours, respectfully,

C. R. COMSTOCK.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours, truly,

THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

This medicine may be procured of the Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN BRIESLER, Agent.

Quincy, June 9.

Boston Weekly Times.

ABOUT six months have now elapsed since the publication of this sheet was commenced; and though it was then considered an experiment, the result of which, owing to the great competition in the newspaper press, was very doubtful, yet so great has been the voluntary accession of names to the subscription list, that its continuance is now no longer a matter of doubt and uncertainty. The publisher has taken no pains heretofore to force the claims of this paper before the people of New England. Indeed, it is as yet hardly known, away from its immediate vicinity, that such a paper exists. But believing as he does, that it is a publication destined, with proper exertion, to become popular throughout the country, he is induced to take this mode of calling public attention to it.

The Boston Weekly Times is a miscellaneous paper, made up of the reading matter published in the Boston Times (daily) for the entire week, and thus embracing a quantity of original articles and selections, well adapted, it is believed, to the taste of the great mass of readers. The Daily Times having nearly treble the circulation of any daily paper ever published in New England, it is but fair to suppose that the weekly sheet will meet with a corresponding encouragement.

The Boston Weekly Times contains eight large quarto pages to each number, in fine type—thus embracing a quantity of reading matter seldom to be found in a single newspaper sheet. A comprehensive price current, and occasional notices of the markets—news of the results of all the general and local elections, together with a full compendium of the news of the day—police and other reports—popular tales, poetry, &c. &c.—form the outline of the plan upon which this paper is conducted; and no partisan politics will be permitted to interfere with its usefulness, and its general adaptation to the public welfare.

The price is two DOLLARS per annum in advance. Postmasters and others who will act as agents, and who actually collect and send the money in advance, can retain one fifth as their commission.

GEORGE ROBERTS, Publisher.

Boston, Sept. 1.

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc. etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller.—*Troy Daily Whig.*

"Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author.—*Boston Galaxy.*

"It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication.—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

"It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature.—*N. Y. Evening Star.*

"No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term.—*Boston Daily Times.*

"It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

"Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description.—*N. Y. Com. Advt.*

"The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready writer of scenes and localities which come within his observation.—*Albany Argus.*

"The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting.—*London (Eng.) Times.*

Quincy, Oct. 7.

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURES, FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 5.

Feathers.

LIVE GEESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shirtings & Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Indian Purgative Pills

OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

Address to the American People.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—At a time like the present, when our country is literally flooded with nostrums, brought from *foreign* climes, you may perhaps think it an act of temerity in me to offer, as a candidate for your favor and patronage, a medicine which is strictly *American*. Common sense, however, teaches us, that those herbs which spring spontaneously from our native soil, must be better adapted to *our* constitutions than *foreign* medicines, however useful the latter may have been in the countries to which they belong. The climate of the United States stands unrivaled for the production of medicinal plants, and a very little investigation will suffice to convince the most skeptical that *our* country is able to supply *all* our wants.

Deeply impressed with the importance of the above facts, we venture to recommend the INDIAN PURGATIVE to the patronage of our fellow citizens in every section of the Union, as a natural remedy applicable to *our* constitutions, and competent to cure every curable disease.

In bringing a medicine before the public for the first time, it is generally thought necessary to impress the people with ideas of the妙处 encountered in its discovery, or the antiquity of its origin; thus one tells us that his medicine is "a newly discovered chemical compound, the result of many years intense study and scientific research"; and another ascribes the honor to somebody's grandfather, &c. Now, as the success of medicine must depend on its intrinsic merits, and not on the time or manner in which it was discovered, we cannot see the use of falsifying, for the purpose of investing it with a fictitious antiquity. Such auxiliaries are not needed on the present occasion, as a single dose of the Indian Purgative will suffice to convince every invalid, (and to such only we look for an impartial verdict) that its *creative effects* are incalculably superior to those of *any other* medicines now in use.

Proud of this *superiority*, we scorn fictitious aid, at the customary prices. The number of required, must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise we will be continued until ordered charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early a

if Single copies of the paper, Six Cents

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FELLOW CITIZENS—At a time like the present, when our country is literally flooded with nostrums, brought from foreign climes, you may perhaps think it an act of temerity in me to offer, as a candidate for your favor and patronage, a medicine which is strictly *American*. Common sense, however, teaches us, that those herbs which spring spontaneously from our native soil, must be better adapted to our constitution than foreign medicines; however, the latter have been introduced into which have sprung. The climate of the United States stands unrivaled for the production of medicinal plants, and a very little investigation will suffice to convince the most sceptical that our own country is able to supply *all* our wants.

Deeply impressed with the importance of the above facts, we venture to recommend the INDIAN PURGATIVE, to the patronage of our fellow citizens in every section of the Union, as a natural remedy applicable to our constitutions, and competent to cure every curable disease.

In bringing a medicine before the public for the first time, it is generally thought necessary to impress the people with its antiquity, and to entitle it to their confidence, or the antiquity of its origin, than one to us that this medicine is "a newly discovered chemical compound, the result of many years intense study and scientific research," and another ascribes the honor to somebody's GRANDFATHER, &c. Now, as the success of medicine must depend on its intrinsic merits, and not on the time or manner in which it was discovered, we cannot see the use of falsifying, for the purpose of investing its origin with a fictitious antiquity. Such auxiliaries are not needed on the present occasion, as the close of the Indian Purgative will suffice to convince every individual and set only we look for an impartial verdict, that its creative effects are incomparably superior to those of *any other* medicines now in use.

Proud of this superiority, we send scurrilous aid, and give it to the world for what it is.—SIMPLY a compound of FOUR SIMPLE HERBS, used for the cure of disease by the COPPER COLOURED WARRIORS OF THE WEST.

One of the herbs is an expectorant, one a sudorific, one a diuretic, and one a cathartic.

The proper combination of the above forms an anti-pruritic and deobstruent medicine, of such EFFICACY

and POWER as has been hitherto unknown in the art of healing.

In mode of curing is first to neutralize all purgative qualities of the body ; &c., to cause the separation of the humors through the excretory outlets provided by nature for that purpose; consequently its action is not confined to the bowels, although it is greatest there, but extends to the nostrils, throat, salivary glands, lungs, skin, and kidneys.

No medicine deserves to be called a *Universal Remedy*, unless its effects extend to each and every one of the natural drains, and this power is not even claimed by any medicine except the Indian Purgative.

In accordance with these several properties, the operation of the Indian Purgative is regulated by the state of the patient's body.

Thus, if the obstructing matter is lodged in the *urinary excretaries*, it will act as a diuretic ; if in the *pulmonary excretaries*, it will induce copious spitting ; if in the *cells of cellular membranes of excretaries of the skin*, a gentle but effectual perspiration will be kept up, and, under every combination of circumstances it will act more or less as a cathartic.

Here it is proper to remark that although the purgative always induces an increased number of alvine evacuations, and is capable of overcoming the most obstinate cases of costiveness it does not raise a "hurricane" in the bowels, nor waste the healthy juices by over evacuation. Its effects extend to every part of the system, and for that reason are not liable to overaction in any one part.

No disease is ever or will ever be cured unless by means of medicine produce the effects above mentioned.

Every system of medicine is more or less perfect, in proportion to its power of acting on the different excretaries ; and the Indian system claims preeminence because it possesses the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains.

The inestimable value of medicine which will act on all the excretaries, at one and the same time, is more apparent when we reflect that the human body is a complicated machine, consisting of numberless different and distinct members, all of which are so intimately connected and mutually dependent that no one part can be injured without producing a corresponding degree of injury on every other part ; therefore one part of the body cannot be diseased and another part healthy ; neither can one part be cured, while another part remains diseased.

Disease begins in the blood and as the blood flows to every part of the system, every part of the system must become more or less diseased ; no disease is cured unless the cause is removed, and to remove the cause we must restore the blood to a healthy state, and if the blood made healthy, every part of the body must be the same.

We have now illustrated the natural or Indian system of practice, and the more it is investigated, the more reasonable it appears ; as regards its truth, we have only to reflect that it was taught by nature, and therefore must be true.

When the body stands in need of nourishment, we are impelled by hunger to eat, and when it is diseased, we are impelled by instinct to use medicine ; and there cannot be a doubt that if we lived in a state of nature, this instinctive feeling would always direct us to the proper medicine, hence the Indian system. The art of healing was first learned in the woods, and to this day the untaught savage is the best medical teacher ; for the Indian practice is the only one which is consonant to eternal and immutable laws which govern the animal economy.

Besides the above, it has been found invaluable in the diseases of infants, so that in the new settlements of the Far West, where the inhabitants keep it constantly beside them, the children are brought up in good health without any assistance from medical men.

To sum up the character of the Indian Purgative in a few words, it is only necessary to state that it possesses every curable property which can be possessed by medicine, viz.—the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains of the body ; and that a perseverance in its use, is all that is necessary in order to assist Nature in the cure of every "disease to which flesh is heir."

The thousands of cures that have already been effected in Philadelphia, Baltimore and other places, fully warrant the belief that when this medicine shall become generally known disease of every kind will be driven from our land.

Having already proved that the Indian Purgative acts in direct accordance with the LAWS OF NATURE,

and is therefore equal to the cure of every curable disease, we will now enumerate a few of the complaints for which it has been tried, and found a certain cure among the Indians and white settlers of the Far West. These are—

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N. B. OSBORNE, New York City.
J. P. CALLENDER, 141, Nassau St.

MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE CURSE OF FORTUNE-TELLING.

BY REV. DANIEL WISE.

The rapid spread of education and pure religion is happily scattering the mists of error and superstition which, like the darkening storm-cloud, long rested on the human mind, obscuring its prospects and blighting its holiest energies, by boding fears and unfounded apprehensions.

Superstition, like a presiding demon, once rolled triumphantly, on his shadowy car, through earth's fairest portions, and, in his successful progress, chained the human race like captives by thousands, to his wheels. For ages did his triumph last. But, when Religion, long buried under false philosophy and pampered ignorance, broke from her ignoble tomb, and on burnished wings soared high, and dropped her holy truths like dew upon the nations—the demon fled—and the mind was free again. Yet even now, when Reason and Religion, unfettered, walk hand in hand like sisters holy, many are to be found who still bow at the shrine of superstition, and yield themselves voluntary slaves to his fearful power.

This visit produced the most fatal effects upon the mind of the infatuated youth. Day and night dreams of ideal greatness constantly flitted before his imagination, and filled his thoughts.

His situation became more irksome than ever. His duties were neglected. Of course he was severely reproved. But reproofs to his diseased mind seemed as insults, and imagining himself wronged, and under the devious influence of the fortune-teller's prophecy, he foolishly determined to quit his home forever, and venture abroad upon the wide ocean of human life.

Poor, deceived, infatuated Albert : pity that some guardian angel, some benignant genius, did not vouchsafe him a glance at the painful and humiliating trials which awaited him in the future ; then perhaps he had lived to ornament his profession, and to benefit the world—but no such genius opened his eyes, and he looked upon the past and present as on a wilderness, waste and drear ; and on the future as a paradise of sweets and prosperity. To enjoy the latter, he gave up all within his reach, and like the fabled dog, having parted with his substance, found naught but the shadow for his reward.

One dark and gloomy evening in the month of March, after packing up his very limited wardrobe and with a scanty purse, he started on foot and alone, without mentioning his intention or bidding adieu to any one. After travelling hard all night, he took a passing stage in the morning and soon arrived at a large seaport, where he alighted and determined to stop and try to push his fortune.

Day after day he sought for business in vain until worn out by repeated disappointments and rendered almost penniless by his expenses, his heart sunk within him. Conscience smote him for his folly and ingratitude, as he thought of the home of his childhood and the kindness and affection of his parents, notwithstanding his haughtiness and pride. 'They thought he, 'had plenty, and here am I alone, unnoticed, unpitied, without a friend and without money.' And then the kind, mild, tearful eye of his mother would appear as if fixed upon him, 'more in sorrow than in anger,' as it seemed to say, in silent though over-powering eloquence, 'Return ungrateful wanderer, return to the warm embrace of a fond mother's heart.' 'I will, I will,' exclaimed Albert aloud, as he burst into a flood of tears, 'I will return and soberly pursue my accustomed duties.'

He had attained his seventeenth year, when unfortunately he became acquainted with George Williams, a youth, somewhat older than himself but equally foolish and visionary. This youth, by some means or other had acquired a superficial knowledge of judicial astrology, palmistry, and fortune-telling in general. True, he did not prognosticate himself, but he knew, or seemed to know, all about these secret sciences.

They were his constant theme of conversation, and Albert, delighted, would sit and listen to his tales as patiently as ever young

philosophers sat at the feet of Plato.

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and is therefore equal to the cure of every curable disease, we will now enumerate a few of the complaints for which it has been tried, and found a certain cure among the Indians and white settlers of the Far West. These are—

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Boston, Nov. 24.

TER who can doubt the truth of the old lady's pretensions?

FULL of expectations, Albert, muffled in his cloak and accompanied by his astrological friend, went one evening to pay this modern sybil a visit. She lived at the end of one of those dark alleys so well known in European cities, where the daylight has to struggle with the darkness at noon-tide, and which at night are dark and gloomy as Tartarus itself.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrearages; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

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he could see the hundreds who were passing up and down the principal street of the town ; these have homes ; to-night, when weary of their promenade they will retire to their own fireside, or to their own parlors ; a mother's kindness will meet the wishes and minister to the wants of these youths, and a comfortable roof will invite them to repose beneath its shelter ; while I, unhappy being ! must spend the lonely hours of cheerless night, with no other canopy than the clouds, and with no other bed than these hard stones beneath my feet. Desperation ! How different it used to be ! My mother was wont—my mother did I say, Ah that name ! How cruelly have I injured her !

Here the clock tolled the hour of ten. 'Hark ! ten o'clock, at this hour she 'entires. Perhaps she is on her knees, and with a broken heart prays for me. Methinks I see her. Heavens, how she sobs ! What gushing tears ! Hark ! she prays. 'O, spare my son, my lost, loved, ungrateful Albert.' Oh ! he is too much !—Here she rushed down the street, overcome by the violence of his feelings. An overwhelming sense of his folly had seized him, and, like a wolf, sucked the heart's blood of his remaining peace.

The tea grounds being well shaken, she turned the cup upside down, and after minutely examining those scattered on the table, and then those in the cup, she fixed her bold and piercing eye upon Albert, and exclaimed, 'Sir, you are unhappy !'

Albert nodded assent, and she went on.

'You will travel, sir.'

'How ? asked the excited youth.

'By sea and land.'

'In what direction ?'

'Westward if the sign speaks true.'

'How soon ?'

'Before a great while.'

'Shall I be successful ?'

'You will become a rich man, marry an amiable lady, and live to a good old age.'

Here the colloquy ended, and Albert after parting with his occult friends returned home deeply musing on what he had heard.

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

for many, who, in the emphatic language of truth, "came to seek and to save that which was lost."

The first and second propositions being sustained, it remained only to establish the latter. And here, says the preacher, we must refer to the scripture; and pray what was the reference? simply this, that Jesus Christ should "see the travail of his soul and be satisfied." This alone, to him, seemed conclusive evidence of the final salvation of all men. He thought the benevolent Jesus could not be "satisfied" unless the wretched, the miserable, the self-degraded victims of passion, envy, hatred, lust, and malice, could all be partakers of his salvation. He rejoiced in that salvation "which is secure to all," without a condition. The poor have the Gospel preached to them, saith the Saviour, but we to the preacher that offers salvation to the self-degraded victims of vice and passion, without the obedience of heart and life, which the Gospel requires.

The Saviour knew very well when he undertook this errand of mercy to a lost world, that he would be despised and rejected of men. Had he offered salvation to the Pharisees of his time, unconditionally, think you they would have rejected him? And had his compassion been as boundless as is now attributed to him, should we not have found a different address to these men than that which is now recorded in St. Mark's Gospel? "Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell!"

Was the Saviour "satisfied" when, in the parable he said to the servants, "Bind him hand and foot and cast him into outer darkness?" Was he "satisfied" when he said, "many are called, but few are chosen?" Where was this boundless compassion, when in answer to the question, "are there few that be saved," (by the way how would this preacher have answered the question?) he said, "strive to enter in at the strait gate, for I say unto you many shall seek to enter in but shall not be able." If the compassionate Saviour was "satisfied" in the use of language which, in many instances, we have no doubt, excited the rage and alarmed the fears of many of his hearers, is there not reason to fear that he will be "satisfied" with the just punishment of those who neglect so great a salvation. "The Saviour will see of the travail of his soul and be satisfied;" but the principles of eternal truth and justice must be changed before the impudent unbeliever can equally share the salvation of the Gospel with the penitent believer.

Man being a sinner, is of course accountable, and in some sense a free agent; and in this case, we may do, as we are informed in scripture many would do, "believe a lie that they might be damned;" not condemned and afterwards restored to divine favor; for the scriptures speak of condemnation and salvation as states directly opposed to each other. Thus, "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; and he that believeth not shall be damned." "Christ shall reign till he hath put all enemies under his feet," and we cannot, nay, we dare not believe, that Christ has no enemies among the sons of men, for whom he died to save, when an apostle under the guidance of the spirit of God, thus writes to the Philippians, "For many walk of whom I have told you often, and now tell you even weeping, that they are the enemies of the Cross of Christ; whose end is destruction; whose god is their belly; and whose glory is in their shame; who mind earthly things."

O. R. Q.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

The case which we are about relating, is the second rhinoplasty operation which has been performed in Boston, by the same surgeon, within a comparatively short period; and as both have been perfectly successful, there is more pleasure in speaking of the last, as we did of the first, in a plain, simple manner, that it may not interfere with the interest of a detailed, scientific account, which may be anticipated in the Journal at a convenient time. It is due to the profession, especially, that every fact connected with the manner in which this important operation was conducted, from beginning to end, should be faithfully detailed.

A young lady, now about twenty-seven years of age, belonging to the State of Maine, thirteen months ago, was urged by an uncle to consult a medical gentleman, in consequence of the existence of a small wart, as she denominated it, near the tip of the nose. It was considered a cancerous pimple, which should be dispersed, and the doctor, therefore, advised the application of a caustic. This produced a high degree of inflammation, which was so extensive and severe that poultices were used for reducing it. These were continued, it seems, a considerable time—for on the fourteenth day after using the caustic, in the act of taking off a poultice, the entire fleshy part of the nose dropped off, close to the bones, producing a shocking and wholly unlooked-for calamity. For a young lady, whose features were regular and handsome, in the prime of life, health, hope, and enjoyment, nothing could have been so disastrous or painfully distressing as a facial deformity of this character. On seeking further advice from the same source she was told, by way of encouragement, that the organ would grow again, and eventually be perfectly restored.

Having waited thirteen months, without discovering any indications of a reproduction of the nose, and having read in the newspapers an account, which was extracted from this Journal, of a successful talicotan operation in Boston, (above referred to) she came to this city for surgical advice. This was in August last; but for some reason, she returned home, and again arrived in Boston early in November.

Every thing being in readiness, Dr. J. M. Warren commenced the operation by taking a large triangular piece of skin from the middle of the forehead, which was detached, except a small strip between the eyes. The broad flap, on being resected, was necessarily twisted in the nar-

row part. The edges about the locality of the original nose were pared, and the edges of the transported material for the new one, nicely adjusted in all directions, and secured by ligatures instead of pins. Keenly as the unfortunate patient must have suffered—for it was not the work of a moment, but a slow process, to fit one part to another—she never manifested the slightest indications of uneasiness. Such is the fortitude of females. Finally, the best part of the narration may be expressed in a few lines. Every thing worked kindly—the nose knit by the first intention, and the nostrils and wings are well turned, and promise to go on improving in appearance. We called upon the heroic patient the other day, and found her sitting in a comfortable great chair at the breakfast table, free from pain, the inflammation having subsided, and in a fair way of soon being in a condition to return to her friends.

This is truly another triumph of science and art, in the restoration of that essential feature of the face, on which expression and articulation necessarily depend. The patient came here an object of disgust to herself, and exciting the deep sympathy and commiseration of all who chanced to see her; but she leaves Boston, a living monument of the boundless resources of human ingenuity, with a deep feeling of gratitude towards God and the surgeon, not to be expressed, and only to be felt, in full force, in the secret recesses of a woman's heart.—*Medical and Surgical Journal.*

TRIP DOWN EAST.

STRANGER—I expect you are about the tallest kind of a coon, there is in these diggings. Your little Buffalonian walks straight into things, like a squash vine into a potato patch. I come down the other day in the steamboat Cleaveland. She's pretty fixin, Golly! ain't she a smasher? Once coming down, a streak of lightning followed three miles and better. The Captain saw it was gaining on us a little, so he told the man to starboard the helm and let it go by. It did go like a horse and we were so near it that the deck passengers smelt brimstone.

The captain felt a little cheap, at first, about letting it beat him, and said the steam wasn't up, but I told him he did perfectly right to turn out, as there was so many women on board, and then there was so much iron, that it drew the lightning and helped it along, so it warn't fair play. You should have heard the thunder that came along just after it. It would have given you a new idea for one of your articles.

Perhaps you don't know where I came from. Give us your fist now and I'll tell you all about it. When I'm home I stops in the Chuckahkee diggins, in the state of Indiana. We raised a mighty crop of wheat this year, I reckon up upon four thousand bushels, and a sprinkling of corn, oats, potatoes and garden sass. You could hear the earth groan all round our settlement, the crops were so heavy, and that's what gives rise to the stories about the earthquakes. It was enough to make a young earthquake to hear corn grow as it did, and as to the potatoes, I'll be skinned alive, if I ever saw any thing like it. Why any one of them warm nights, you just go out into a little patch of fifty acres, close to the house, and hold your ear down, you could hear the young potatoes quarrelling, and the old ones grumbling at them because they didn't lay along and stop crowding. I calculate you didn't raise such crops in these parts.

In the House, the petition presented by Mr. Saltonstall, for the recognition of the independence of Hayti, was received—an end having been put to the debate, by the previous question. Mr. Adams, from a select committee, reported a bill with amendments, to prevent giving and receiving challenges in the District of Columbia.

A message was received from the President, in compliance with the request contained in Mr. Fry's resolution, calling upon him for information in relation to the correspondence with the Governor of Pennsylvania.

The message of the President, with the accompanying documents, were ordered to be laid on the table and printed, on motion of Mr. Potter of Philadelphia, who replied to a portion of Mr. Naylor's remarks.

The proposition for the appointment of a select committee, to investigate the affairs of Mr. Swartwout, then came up. Mr. Wise commenced a long speech, pending which, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, DEC. 20. In the Senate, the resolution offered on the preceding day by Mr. Rives, for an inquiry respecting certain transactions between the Government and the United States Bank, was taken up, debated to a late hour, and adopted.

Mr. Niles, Mr. Crittenden, and Mr. Calhoun followed in the debate, and the resolution was adopted nem. con.

In the House, the presentation of petitions was resumed, beginning with Mr. Adams, where it before left off, and a great number were presented, after which the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, DEC. 21. In the Senate, a number of petitions were presented, and also several reports of committees, chiefly on private claims. Mr. Crittenden introduced a bill to prevent the interference of certain officers of the Federal Government in elections.

The bill from the House of Representatives making partial appropriations for the years 1838-9, was taken up, and the amendment offered by Mr. Wall, relative to pensioners, was further debated by Mr. Strange and Mr. Davis, the former opposing and the latter supporting it. The question was then taken on the amendment, and it was lost—yeas 17, nays 26. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, without a division.

In the House, Mr. Fry offered a resolution,

calling on the President for copies of the correspondence which has passed between him and Gov. Ritner, on the subject of an armed force to proceed to Harrisburg. Mr. Cushing offered an amendment, proposing to inquire also, whether any officer of the United States Government was concerned in the affair at Harrisburg, which amendment was accepted by Mr. Fry, as a part of his resolution. Mr. Bidell was opposed to the introduction of the subject. Mr. Naylor was in favor of the resolution, and proceeded to give a history of the affair at Harrisburg. He spoke with great animation of the fraud which was attempted to be practised in the Congressional election, as well as the Philadelphia county election, and was several times called to order. He was followed by Mr. Petriken, Mr. M'Kenna, Mr. Bent-

ley, and Mr. Biddle. The resolution was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Grennell of Massachusetts, having presented a memorial praying for the establishment of the usual international relations with the Republic of Hayti, and the memorial having been referred to the committee of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Wise moved to reconsider the reference, which occasioned much debate, and the House finally adjourned without any decision.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18. In the Senate, Mr. Buchanan presented a petition from John P. Espy, stating that he had discovered the means of making it rain in tracts of country, and proposing to make the experiment at his own expense provided, if he succeed, that Congress would give him a premium of \$0 much for five miles, and a like ratio for any greater extent of surface. The petitioner professed still higher powers, viz. to raise at his pleasure the Ohio river. The petition was laid on the table.

Mr. Wright, from the committee on finance, reported a bill, making partial appropriations for the years 1838 and 1839. Mr. Wall moved to amend it by inserting, "and for the revolutionary pensions, under the act of the 7th July, 1838, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars." A debate arose which occupied the Senate until a late hour. A motion was made by Mr. Crittenden, to amend the amendment by inserting, "and provided, farther that the act of July 7, 1838, be repealed after the 3d of March, 1839."

The Senate adjourned without taking any question.

In the House, the pending question being on the objection of Mr. Wise, to the acceptance of the petition for the establishment of commercial and diplomatic relations with Hayti, Mr. Grennell and others addressed the House at length in favor of the reception of the petition, and of its reference to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Wise moved that the question on the reception of the petition be laid on the table.

The motion to lay the question of reception on the table was decided in the negative—yeas 69, nays 120.

The question on the reception of the petition was then decided as follows:—Yeas, 159; Nays, 32. The petition was then read, and referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Saltonstall having presented a memorial from the town of Danvers in Massachusetts, praying for the establishment of international relations with Hayti, (a fac simile of that presented by Mr. Reed.)

Mr. Legare objected to its reception, and argued the point at considerable length.

Mr. Cushing moved the previous question, but Mr. Saltonstall having expressed a desire to reply, the House refused to second the call—aye 66, nays 79. Mr. Saltonstall then spoke at length in reply to Mr. Legare and in favor of the reception of the memorial.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19. In the Senate, Mr. Rives offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for minute and precise information in regard to the transactions connected with the purchase of the United States Bank Bonds by the United States Bank, as an agent or depository of the Government.

Mr. Tallmadge asked leave to introduce a bill to abolish Imprisonment for Debt in certain cases.

In the House, the petition presented by Mr. Saltonstall, for the recognition of the independence of Hayti, was received—an end having been put to the debate, by the previous question.

Mr. Adams, from a select committee, reported a bill with amendments, to prevent giving and receiving challenges in the District of Columbia.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20. In the Senate, the resolution offered on the preceding day by Mr. Rives, for an inquiry respecting certain transactions between the Government and the United States Bank, was taken up, debated to a late hour, and adopted.

Mr. Niles, Mr. Crittenden, and Mr. Calhoun followed in the debate, and the resolution was adopted nem. con.

In the House, the presentation of petitions was resumed, beginning with Mr. Adams, where it before left off, and a great number were presented, after which the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, DEC. 21. In the Senate, a number of petitions were presented, and also several reports of committees, chiefly on private claims. Mr. Crittenden introduced a bill to prevent the interference of certain officers of the Federal Government in elections.

The bill from the House of Representatives making partial appropriations for the years 1838-9, was taken up, and the amendment offered by Mr. Wall, relative to pensioners, was further debated by Mr. Strange and Mr. Davis, the former opposing and the latter supporting it. The question was then taken on the amendment, and it was lost—yeas 17, nays 26. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, without a division.

In the House, Mr. Fry offered a resolution, calling on the President for copies of the correspondence which has passed between him and Gov. Ritner, on the subject of an armed force to proceed to Harrisburg. Mr. Cushing offered an amendment, proposing to inquire also, whether any officer of the United States Government was concerned in the affair at Harrisburg, which amendment was accepted by Mr. Fry, as a part of his resolution. Mr. Bidell was opposed to the introduction of the subject. Mr. Naylor was in favor of the resolution, and proceeded to give a history of the affair at Harrisburg. He spoke with great animation of the fraud which was attempted to be practised in the Congressional election, as well as the Philadelphia county election, and was several times called to order. He was followed by Mr. Petriken, Mr. M'Kenna, Mr. Bent-

ley, and Mr. Biddle. The resolution was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Grennell of Massachusetts, having presented a memorial praying for the establishment of the usual international relations with the Republic of Hayti, and the memorial having been referred to the committee of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Wise moved to reconsider the reference, which occasioned much debate, and the House finally adjourned without any decision.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18. In the Senate, Mr. Buchanan presented a petition from John P. Espy, stating that he had discovered the means of making it rain in tracts of country, and proposing to make the experiment at his own expense provided, if he succeed, that Congress would give him a premium of \$0 much for five miles, and a like ratio for any greater extent of surface. The petitioner professed still higher powers, viz. to raise at his pleasure the Ohio river. The petition was laid on the table.

Mr. Wright, from the committee on finance, reported a bill, making partial appropriations for the years 1838 and 1839. Mr. Wall moved to amend it by inserting, "and for the revolutionary pensions, under the act of the 7th July, 1838, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

The motion to lay the question of reception on the table was decided in the negative—yeas 69, nays 120.

The question on the reception of the petition was then decided as follows:—Yeas, 159; Nays, 32. The petition was then read, and referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Wise moved that the question on the reception of the petition be laid on the table.

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Mr. Tallmadge asked leave to introduce a bill to abolish Imprisonment for Debt in certain cases.

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

FORTUNE-TELLING. We commend to our readers an interesting original story on our first page.

NOTICE.

The Rev. Mr. Wiss will lecture before the Quincy Anti-Slavery Society, at the Town Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING next, at seven o'clock, on Moral Bondage. The public are invited to attend.

The Directors of the Society are requested to meet at six o'clock.

GEORGE BAXTER, Secretary.

The Overseers of the Poor are hereby reminded that a meeting will take place at the Almshouse, on Monday next, at eight o'clock in the morning.

LEWIS BASS, Chairman.

The next Lecture of the Quincy Lyceum, the present season, will be given at the Town Hall, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, (Jan. 2d.) by Asaph Churchill, Jr., Esq., of Dorchester.

JONATHAN FRENCH, Secretary.

MARRIED.

In this town, by the Rev. Mr. Lunt, Mr. Charles W. Reed, of Boston, to Miss Elizabeth M. A. Hersey, of Hingham, on Saturday evening, Dec. 29.

In Hingham, Mr. Samuel Tirrell, of Weymouth, to Miss Emma Gardner, of the former place.

Auction Sale.

WILL be sold at public auction, at the residence of Thos. O. Billings, in Dorchester, on WEDNESDAY the second day of January, 1839, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, one three horse wagon, built by Mr. Balcomb of said Dorchester, and has been used but a short time; one horse cart; one horse hay wagon; two sleds; five cows of the first quality; three horses, several pairs of prime salt hay; a number of chains; small and large harnesses; farming utensils, and many other articles.

The above property will be sold without reserve. Conditions made known at the sale.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auct.

Stop Thief!

STOLEN from the Stable of the Hon. John Q. Adams, in Quincy, on Sunday night, the 23d of December last, a DOUBLE HARNESS with brass mountings, suitable for a carriage.

Any person, who will recover the same and return them to John Kirk at the Farm House, shall be suitably rewarded.

Quincy, Dec. 29.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY, January 1st, 1839, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of the late Samuel French, deceased, in Braintree, a lot of Household Furniture, consisting of beds and bedding, chairs, tables, sofa, bureaux, desk, looking-glass, crockery, tin and iron ware, two brass clocks, etc., etc.

Also—Eighteen barrels of cider, vinegar, one cedar milk jug, one brass ewer, one ox cart, one ox sled, one horse cart, one wheelbarrow, one grindstone, lot of timber, seven thousand shingles, chains, plough, iron bar, three cows, six casket sheep, two hens, five swine, eight tons of fresh and salt hay of good quality. Conditions made known at the sale.

SAMUEL FRENCH, 3d, Auct.

Agency for Periodicals.

THE subscriber is agent and will take subscriptions for and deliver the numbers, at the subscription price, at the Quincy Bookstore, of all the popular periodicals, among which are—

Boston American Review, edited by Rev. O. A. Brownson, \$5.

Democratic Review, \$5. Christian Examiner, \$4. Family Magazine, \$1.50. Waldo's Select Circulating Library, \$5. Knickerbocker Magazine, \$5. Mechanics Register of New Inventions, etc., \$1. Religious Magazine, edited by Messrs. Abbotts, \$2. Lady's Book, \$3.

American Phrenological Journal, \$2. Annals of Education, \$3.

Patriot's Magazine, \$1. A subscription to this work is one of the New Year's Presents which can be made to children.

Persons entering their names for the above, among other periodicals, with the subscriber will receive their numbers promptly and free of expense for transportation.

CALEB GILL, Jr., Auct.

Quincy, Dec. 29.

Boston Almanac for 1839.

THIS is the fourth year that this Almanac has been published, and the increasing demand for it is the strongest recommendation it can receive. The sales have regularly increased each year. The present number is printed on good paper, and clear type, and bound in cloth, with a device in gold stamped upon the cover. It contains ninety-six pages of small type, making the amount of matter in it equal to that generally contained in a common octavo volume, and is sold for the small sum of twenty-five cents. The following are the contents.

Map of Boston. Preface. Eclipses. Morning and Evening Stars, Festivals, Fasts, etc. Boston Post Office, Mails, Postage, etc. Broken and Depreciated Banks. New England and Other States. Calendar of Days. Almanac. Calendars, with accurate account of Temperature at 7 and 2 o'clock, winds, weather, etc., during the year 1838, with a synopsis of each month. Memoranda pages, one for each month. City Government, School Committee, Senators, Representatives, etc. Memoranda of Events in Boston, in 1838. Memoria of General Events in 1838. Fires in Boston during the year 1838. Boundaries of Wards, under the new division. Boston Fire Department. Companies, Officers, and names of Engines. Location of Reservoirs, Wells, etc. Banks in Boston and vicinity—giving their location, Capital, Discount days, No. of Shares, Par value, and names of Officers. Insurance Companies in Boston—giving location, Capital, time of declaring Dividends, number of Shares, and Par value. Public Offices in Boston. Public Buildings. Boston, Public Houses in Boston. Stages, Routes, Fare, etc. Rail Roads from Boston. Packets, Wharves, etc. Periodical Press in Boston—giving a complete list of all publications in Boston, names of Editors, when and where published, and the terms. Courts in Boston—with a succinct account of their manner of proceeding. Insolvent Law of 1838—explaining in a brief manner the bearings of the Law, as it now stands. By a member of the Suffolk Bar. Churches and Ministers in Boston. Institutions in Boston—giving a list of their officers. Physicians in Boston—and their places of residence. Nurses in Boston—with their places of residence. Under-takers in Boston—with their places of residence. Sheriff, Coroners and Constables—with places of business and residence. Prices of Merchandise in 1815 and 1838. Counting Room Almanac for 1839. FOR SALE AT THE BOOKSTORES.

Boston, Dec. 29. 4w*

Notice.

WANTED immediately, by the subscriber, from W. two to three hundred SEAMSTRESSES, to make cheap clothing of every description, particularly

Shirts, Pants, Drawers, Robins, etc, etc.

Also—SIX first rate Coat Makers.

CALEB HILL, Jr., Auct.

Dorchester (Neponsetville) July 28.

Carpenters' Planes.

A small assortment of Carpenters' Planes, such as Long

and Short Jointers, Jack, Smooth, Plough, Match,

Bead, etc. BRIESELER & CARTER.

Quincy, June 2. 3w

Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Quincy Canal are hereby notified, that their Annual Meeting will be held at the Hancock House, in Quincy, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of January next, at six o'clock in the afternoon, for the choice of Officers and the transaction of such business as may then come before them.

Per order of the Directors.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM, Clerk.

Quincy, Dec. 22. 3w

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

POETRY.

THE WHISPERING VOICE.
There is a whispering voice that breathes
Mementos of another day,
There is a whispering sigh that grieves
For joys now fled away.

There is a whispering voice that speaks,
Through midnight's solemn gloom,
Of those once loved and cherished,
'Neath the cold and silent tomb.

There is a whispering sound that breaks
From ocean's distant roar,
'Tis not unlike life's varying scenes,
Unchangeable tho' years glide o'er.

There is a whispering tone that flows
From music's magic swell,
Which sends a ray of hallow'd light,
To cheer life's darken'd spell.

There is a voice that lingering echoes
From yonder hill or plain;
It bids us banish every sorrow,
Tho' our lives are fraught with pain.

There is a voice in yonder hall,
Where gay forms trip the mazy dance;
It bids us grasp those pleasures now,
Ere age with blighted forms advance.

There is a voice I ne'er could speak,
The words which from the bosom swell,
It is a voice from those we love—
"Go—peace be with you—fare thee well!"

LONG TIME AGO.

BY G. P. MORRIS.

On the lake where drooped the willow,
Long time ago!

Where the rock threw back the billow,
Whiter than snow—

Dwelt a maid beloved and cherished
By the high and low,

But with autumn's leaf she perished,
Long time ago!

Rock and tree and flowing water,
Long time ago—

Bird and bee and blossom taught her
Love's spell to know—

While to my fond words she listened,
Murmuring low—

Tenderly her dove eyes glistened,
Long time ago!

Mingled were our hearts forever,
Long time ago!

Can I now forget her?—never!

No, lost one, no!

To her grave these tears are given—

Ever to flow!

She's the star I missed from heaven,
Long time ago!

ANECDOTES.

CROSS EXAMINATION. "I call upon you," said the counsellor, "to state distinctly upon what authority are you prepared to swear to the mare's age?" "Upon what authority?" said the ostler, interrogatively. "You are to reply, and not to repeat the question put to you." "I don't consider a man's bound to answer a question before his time to turn it in his mind." "Nothing can be more simple, sir, than the question put. I agree repeat it: Upon what authority do you swear to the animal's age?" "The best authority," responded the witness gruffly. "Then why such evasions? Why not state it at once?" "Well, then, if you must have it! Must I will have it," ventured the counsellor, interrupting the witness. "Well, then, if you must have it," rejoined the ostler with imperturbable gravity, "why, then, I had it from the mare's own mouth." A simultaneous burst of laughter rang through the court. The Judge on the bench could with difficulty confine his risible muscles to judicial decorum.

GOOSE-GREASE. "Nature, sir, nature," observed a first-rate ornamented of the hair, quickly rubbing his hands, in order to dissolve a knob of bear's grease which he held between them, "she defies the power of man to set her laws aside! And rest assured this grease which has maturated and then maturated the hair on the bear's back, will perform the self-same office on your head." "He's right sir, he's right, quite right, I can assure you," said a wag then standing by, "for I well know a friend of mine who was quite bald, and in mistake was sold a pot of goose-grease. This he applied, and in a little time his head was covered over and o'er—every bit of it, with feathers!"

JUDICIAL PLEASANTY. A lawyer, now deceased, was pleading before a Scotch Judge, with whom he was on the most intimate terms. Happening to have a client, a female dependent in an action, of the name of Tickle, he commenced his speech in the following humorous strain:—"Tickle, my client, the defendant, my Lord." The auditors amused with the oddity of the speech, were almost driven into hysterics of laughter by the Judge replying,—"Tickle her yourself, Harry—you're as able to do it as L."

A NAME. At a christening, a short time since, when the clergyman came to ask the sponsors to name the child—the godfather (a poor honest rustic) replied—"Name him yourself, an you please, Measter Parson; you know best—so it is but a Scripture name we donna care." "Well, my good friend," rejoined the clergyman, "suppose you try to think of a Scripture name yourself?"—Why I know none (cries Simon, after a pause, and scratching his head)—What do you think, Sir of—Beelzebub."

SALARY. A colored servant happened to hear a clergyman complaining to his master of the insufficiency of his salary, thought the minister was complaining of the drought and scarcity of vegetables, ran to the garden and conveyed to the clause of the minister a large quantity of celery, etc. After the worthy guest had gone the negro came in and said, "Massa, I guess my boy got salary enough now; I crass his big empty box full."

A WISE REPLY. An old gentleman, whose character was unimpeached and unimpeachable, for some slight cause was challenged by a dissolute young Hotspur, who was determined the man should give honorable satisfaction. The old gentleman very good naturedly refused to fight, and the fellow threatened to "gazette" him as a coward. "Well," replied the old gentleman, "go ahead: I had rather fill twenty newspapers than one coffin."

HANGING. "We must be unanimous," observed Hancock, on the occasion of signing the Declaration of Independence; "there must be no pulling different ways; we must all hang together." "Yes," added Franklin, "we must all hang together, or most assuredly we shall all hang separately."

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 365 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular ease of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, in the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where the uterus has fallen. Some of these Trusses, Knob Caps and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randal's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufacture.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

BOSTON, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beach. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11. ly

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS AND DYSPSEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, April 8. ly

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than *one-fourth* the usual cost of the same books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, satiric similes, portraits, etc. etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of *seven* similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

THE MECHANICS MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28. ly

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—cheap.

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Ware-

house, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Sept. 23. ly

BOSTON CROWN GLASS.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS,

of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Jan. 7. ly

Shirtings & Sheetings,

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality,

just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Jan. 14. ly

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this recent medicine has acquired for its invaluable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the use of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful is the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he need not abuse the gift of Providence and assist the health of the community by adopting the unnecessary practice of recommending her to be taken inordinate quantities. From one of these pills an adequate and perfect dose of any good medicine in this form; and the entire cure, raised a great deal of matter, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remains.

Another gentleman aged forty-five, pronounced by all who knew him, to be in a "confirmed consumption," was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one pill of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a confirmed consumption, pronounced past any relief and confined to his room; he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imparts the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours, respectfully, THOS. M. BENDER.

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing fit, raised a great deal of matter, and who was affected with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and to nothing else. Others also bear testimony to its good effect.

Yours, respectfully, C. R. COMSTOCK.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours, truly, JOHN BRIESLER, Agent.

Quincy, June 9. ly

Health Restored!!

THE distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewitt, the celebrated Bonesetter, 297 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the General Agent of this great modern medicine permission to refer to them through the public journals. Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Drs. H. and W. bespeak their genuine philanthropy.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewitt, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with "Lumbar Abscess"—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. Hewitt. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remains.

Deeply impressed with the importance of the above facts, we venture to recommend the INDIAN PURGATIVE to the patronage of our fellow citizens in every section of the Union, as a natural remedy applicable to our constitutions, and competent to cure every curable disease.

No subscription will be stopped previous to payment of all arrearages; and the person who continues his subscription, must give notice at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly at the customary prices. The number required, must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.

Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

Indian Purgative Pills

OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

Address to the American People.

FELLOW